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Great Britain

LONDON, APRIL 29—30, 1882.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

THE Queen has seen eight of her children married, and the Princess Beatrice alone remains in the home of her childhood. It is more than twenty-four years since the eldest of the group was given to the Crown Prince of Prussia, and this alone of the marriages of her children was celebrated while the happy union between the Queen and Prince Consort subsisted. The lamented Princess Alice was married in the July following her father's death, and in this way her memory is specially associated with his. As time went on other marriages were contracted, as opportunity or inclination prompted. The Royal Family has gone through the usual changes of human life, has had its great happinesses, its great sorrows, and the minor lights and shadows of its current history. It has changed in a changing world. When the two elder Princesses were married, Lord Palmerston was on both occasions present as Prime Minister. Now, among the gay uniforms of other Ministers, Mr. Bright is conspicuous in a sober but appropriate suit of black velvet. The range of history between these appearances of Lord Palmerston and of Mr. Bright is considerable, and much has been altered in the interval. But of all things that which has altered least is the position of the Royal Family in the country. During the twenty-four years that have elapsed since the wedding of her eldest daughter the Queen has never once swerved from the path of constitutional duty or recoiled from bearing the irksome burden of her state. The position of heir to the Crown is notoriously a difficult one to play, and the Prince of Wales has played it well, never obtruding himself, never shrinking from doing all he had to do, and always doing it with frankness, with charm, and with accurate punctuality. Of the other children of the Queen, it is the two who were most intimately associated with the memory of her husband that reproduced in the most eminent way the noble virtues or the great intellectual powers of their parents. No life could have presented a nearer approach to the ideal of sweet and dignified simplicity than that of the Princess Alice, or shown a better example of tender devotion, of enlightened and fervent charity. The Princess Imperial of Germany is now unrivalled among the Royal ladies of the Continent in art, in knowledge, in a wise and liberal conception of politics. She once had a rival, or almost a rival in the late Queen of Holland; but death has taken away one of the most vivid and instructed intellects ever possessed by a Royal lady, and by a curious chance it is a sister of the Princess Helen that now occupies the vacant throne. This sister was the chief of the lady guests at the marriage just celebrated. It is understood that in the short time during which she has shared the throne of the Netherlands she has become thoroughly popular among a people not distinguished by any lack of critical appreciation; and there can be little doubt that the Duchess of Albany will display the same gracious qualities which have endeared the Queen of Holland to her new country. With delicate health and studious habits, the Duke of Albany has hitherto devoted himself to the pursuits most dear to his father, who, he had not been born to share a throne, would have made himself eminent in almost any department of art, science, or literature. It has been gradually recognised that the Prince Consort was not only a man of high and noble character, of great and varied knowledge, and of many accomplishments, but also a man of ideas. And in the main his ideas were German ideas of the best kind. Considering the origin and alliances of the Royal family, the ties of religion and political interests that unite the two nations, and the memory of the great struggles carried on in common, the prepossession of Englishmen against all that comes from Germany, it is to say the least, remarkable. Englishmen are delighted to recognise that the English mind was at one time coloured by the ideas of Italy, and at another time by the ideas of France; but they grudge the acknowledgment that since the arrival of the Prince Consort in the country the English mind has also been largely coloured by German ideas. The chief of these ideas have been that art and science must be made the possession of all, rendered accessible, presented to the popular eye and ear; that they must be pursued for themselves, and not for the glorification of a Court or the amusement of society; that free play must be given to novelties; and that anything that could be shown to be true or highly probable must be accepted for what it was worth. These ideas are so familiar to the present generation that it is easy to forget how much the Prince Consort had to overcome in his task of importing them or aiding in the importation of them into England. The Duke of Albany has now an excellent opportunity of treading in his father's footsteps if he has the wish so to tread. But, at any rate, he starts with some great advantages. He will not be too little nor too much in the world which animates and distracts. All that is distinguished and all that is imposing will always be at the command of a Prince of the Blood; but a younger son, with no professional calls on his time, may enjoy whatever he needs of retirement and leisure. He has also the stimulus of popular encouragement; and the popularity of his marriage may foster

the desire to secure that higher and continuous popularity which would attend the well-directed and well-sustained cultivation of his peculiar or inherited gifts.—*Saturday Review.*

THE IRISH CRISIS.

We greatly fear that the effect of an offer by the State to pay a year's arrears out-and-out, on condition that the landlord cancelled all other arrears, would result in a most demoralising triumph for the dishonest tenants, and in the humiliation of the honest. We should, on the whole, rather prefer to see the principle of compulsion combined with the method of a loan, at least so far as the capital is concerned. The interest might be sacrificed, if it were thought desirable. But there should at least be no danger that the dishonest tenant might go about boasting that he had been more cunning than his neighbours, and had so much heavier a burden at the bank to the good, in consequence. And yet we would much rather see the really poor tenant relieved of the load of debt, for a new start. The difficulty, however, is to distinguish between the cases of real misery and the cases of dishonest assertion. And we see no machinery in existence, or likely to be easily created, that would be effective for discriminating between the two cases. Then, again, there is the great difficulty as to oppressive leases. There is no doubt at all that the Act of last year did not provide with any sort of sufficiency for the very numerous cases of tenants in Ireland who had accepted their leases as mere under compulsion, as any tenant from year to year had accepted the rent imposed upon him. Mr. Gladstone admitted that a case had been made out in this respect, though he gave no hope of reopening the question of leases this year. This is a point that we trust he will reconsider. It would be quite possible, we believe, in dealing with the purchase-clauses, to afford a very effective relief to the leaseholders, and for this reason. In the case of all encumbered estates, the leases are, of course, much the easier to sell, since the tenancies from year to year are unsaleable until the judicial rent shall have been fixed. This being so, if easy terms were made for the purchase of leases from owners, we might expect that a great number of leaseholders who are suffering most severely from the inadequacy of the lease clauses of the Land Act, would avail themselves of these terms, and become the owners of the land which they now rent. One word as to the apparent lull in hostilities. There can be no doubt that it is hopeful, so far as it goes. For some reason or other, though it is at present impossible to get at the true reason,—the Irish Inreconcilables appear to be disposed to make terms,—so far as we can see, not very unreasonable terms,—with the Government; while the Tories are certainly frightened and as eager as possible to endorse any solution of the urgent difficulties of the case, to which the Irish landlords would consent. Here, apparently, are the elements of a solution, though, till we know something more of the significance in the change of the Land Leagues' attitude, we can hardly say that the situation is really hopeful. There is great moral danger to the people of Ireland, in this extreme alacrity to get over the political difficulty at any cost. And there is always very great danger, when the attitude of the two great parties in the State is that of the bidders at a Dutch auction, each striving to underbid the other in their claims on the integrity of the Irish people. Fortunately, we have a Minister in office who will never avail himself of the too great disposition of some Members of his party to bid against Lord Salisbury, in such a competition of moral destructiveness as this. We have faith in Mr. Gladstone. Whatever solution he adopts, we are sure that it will not be one that buys off Irish foes, at the cost of all that is most honourable in the character of either the Irish landlord, or of the Irish peasant.—*Spectator.*

THREATENED CIVIL WAR IN ZULULAND.

The Durban correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Friday:—
For some time the internal condition of Zululand has been giving evidence of approaching trouble. The discontent of a portion of the native population with the Chiefs whom we set over them has been upon the increase, and it has now found expression in a demonstration upon the part of some of the malcontents, having gone through the necessary formality of asking leave from the British Resident to leave the country, a large number of Zulu Chiefs, with their followers, have crossed the Tugela and marched down to within a short distance of Pietermaritzburg, for the purpose of having an interview with the Governor, and of laying before him their complaints against several of the appointed Chiefs, among whom are John Dunn and Oham, Cetewayo's brother. The Deputation are reported as desirous that Cetewayo shall be replaced. The three very little princes, who are accompanied by a hundred of their followers; their conduct is peaceable and quiet, and they wish only, they say, for a hearing for their grievances. The Governor has not as yet seen them, and is doubtful whether he will grant them an interview, because they have come down without the permission of the Resident. Food is very scarce in Zululand, and there is, in consequence, much suffering and discontent among the people. From the Transvaal troubles are anticipated, war being considered imminent between Secoceni and Mampion, the Chief whom Sir Garnet Wolsley put in his place after the successful attack upon his stronghold. The general opinion is that the latter with which all the arrangements were made in Zululand and elsewhere with the natives after the victory at Ulundi is likely to entail grave troubles upon the country. Everything was done in the shortest possible way, and the advice of those men best acquainted with the Colony was never asked. The latest news respecting the Zulu Deputation is that the Governor has finally declined to receive them, and has ordered the chiefs to return home with their followers. The Chiefs are greatly dissatisfied with the result, and have sent back a messenger to the British Resident, claiming his protection from the anger of the Chiefs against whom they came down to lay complaints. John Dunn is said to be coming down to have an interview with the Governor.

The above news, observes the *Standard*, cannot but be considered as grave, not so much because of the incident itself, but from the state of feeling which it indexes. In the first place it is clear that there is a very strong feeling of discontent against some of the Chiefs who were so suddenly placed in the Sir Garnet Wolsley as kinglets over Zululand. In the second, the question is, perhaps, the more serious side of the question, it is manifest that the British Resident does not command

general confidence among the natives. Had they believed alike in his power and his good will, the discontented Chiefs would have gone to his house to demand redress from him, without asking his permission, to make their appeal personally to the Governor. That the latter acted wisely in declining to receive them there can hardly be a question. Had he received and listened to them he would have struck a serious blow to the position and authority of the British Resident. So long as that officer retains his position, so long must he be supported by the Governor of Natal. At present we know not whether the Deputation represent a considerable portion of the Zulu people, or are entitled to speak only for themselves. In the latter case, no grave consequences need be anticipated. After great changes there are always people who are discontented. All the great Chiefs passed over when Sir Garnet Wolsley appointed some of their number to be rulers over the rest would naturally feel slighted and indignant. If it is only these men and their personal followers who are discontented, it matters little; but if behind them stand the great bulk of the Zulu nation the matter is of grave importance. The news of Natal is almost unanimous in their opinion that it would be a dangerous step to restore Cetewayo to his former authority; but we know very little as to the feelings of the Zulus themselves. Even those there were almost unanimous in desiring the return of Cetewayo, and it is not known whether they long for his coming as that of a national King who will bind the people together, and make them again a powerful and aggressive people, or whether they wish for him simply because his rule, bloody as it undoubtedly was, is regarded as not so bad as the rule of his successors. In the latter case their wishes might be taken into consideration; in the former, it would be dangerous, indeed, were they complied with. As to the troubles in the Transvaal, they regard us not as a party to the trouble, but as coming to fighting the great War Chief Secoceni will prevail over the Chief we set up, and in that case the Boers may again have trouble ahead of them.

THE EXECUTION OF LAMSON.

As we stated in a telegram the convict Lamson was executed on Friday at Wandsworth Gaol. The following particulars are supplied by a special reporter of the Press Association:—By half-past eight o'clock, notwithstanding the heavy rain and chilling wind, a crowd of considerable size had gathered about the gaol. It consisted mostly of labouring men employed near the common, workmen on their way from breakfast, and a few women. Many policemen were on duty, and they did not permit too near an approach to the gateway of the gaol. Shortly before nine o'clock there was a drizzling shower, which had the effect of thinning the crowd to some extent; but the majority, who were wet and shivering, stayed to the end. An unusual incident occurred, and it was one which in an unexpected manner tended to swell the concourse. About eight o'clock the gates of the prison were thrown open, and a number of prisoners were liberated on the expiration of their sentences. Ordinarily the prisoners are discharged at nine o'clock in the morning; but in this instance, to avoid interruption in the duty imposed upon them, the authorities set them free an hour before their time. The discharged prisoners did not leave immediately; they loitered to see what was about to take place, and they lingered about until the black flag was hoisted. Only three reporters were admitted to the prison, which they entered at half-past eight o'clock; and after the prisoners had been liberated, they waited a few minutes in the lodge, and then crossed a small yard into one which adjoined that in which the execution was to take place, and through which the procession was to pass. From the prison to the yard was a light stone bridge, and the number of men leading into the execution-yard were thrown open. The bell continued to toll solemnly. Here Lamson was met by Marwood. The convict was bareheaded. The operation of pinioning was then commenced, and seemed to last an interminable time. First of all a strap was buckled round his right arm, and then a right hand was secured by another strap, and his left by a third. To this he submitted without a word; in fact, he scarcely appeared to know what was going on around him. Immediately the pinioning had been completed, the procession moved, Lamson being supported to the gallows with great difficulty by a warder on either side, followed closely by the executioner and the prison officials. He had still some fifty or sixty yards to traverse, and along the way he was supported by two men, and forwards as though he were unable to sustain his own weight. His pallor was very marked, and he looked anxiously around him at almost every step, his head being bent forward and his quick large eyes fixed upon the gallows. The three little princes followed him, and the procession moved forward to the gallows with great difficulty by a warder on either side, followed closely by the executioner and the prison officials. He had still some fifty or sixty yards to traverse, and along the way he was supported by two men, and forwards as though he were unable to sustain his own weight. His pallor was very marked, and he looked anxiously around him at almost every step, his head being bent forward and his quick large eyes fixed upon the gallows. The three little princes followed him, and the procession moved forward to the gallows with great difficulty by a warder on either side, followed closely by the executioner and the prison officials. He had still some fifty or sixty yards to traverse, and along the way he was supported by two men, and forwards as though he were unable to sustain his own weight. 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Great Britain

LONDON, MAY 1—2, 1882.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

There can no longer be any doubt that we are in the midst of what, for want of a better word, must be called a Ministerial crisis. At the Cabinet Council on Monday decisions were arrived at, the first consequences of which will be the resignation of Mr. Forster. It was, indeed, rumoured on Monday afternoon that not only had the Chief Secretary already resigned, but that he would be accompanied in his retirement by Lord Selborne and Lord Kimberley. That was an exaggeration. The Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have overcome their scruples, and have proved amenable to management. Mr. Forster, as might have been expected, has shown himself more sturdy. His position is different from that of either of his colleagues. He supports a heavy burden of personal responsibility, and it is for him to do upon what conditions he can continue to do so. Whatever may be the details of the new mode of treatment to be applied to Ireland, we can have no doubt as to the general principles on which it will proceed. The imminence of Mr. Forster's resignation tells us this. He is to be a scapegoat for the offences and the blunders of the Cabinet. Ministers made a free and deliberate selection of an Irish policy. No vexatious resistance was offered by the Opposition. They chose their own time and their own instruments. They asked for Coercion and it was given them; they demanded to supplement it with concession and they were not refused. Both expedients have miscarried, and in the opinion of a majority of the Cabinet nothing remains but a complete reversal of their entire line of action. In this Mr. Forster does not concur, and unless at the eleventh hour some arrangement, of a sort which it is difficult to foresee, can be arrived at, a new Chief Secretary must be found. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Leveque are generally indicated as the most likely candidates for the post. The appointment of either would be popular enough in England; the appointment of Mr. Shaw would be the more popular of the two in Ireland. But whoever is Mr. Forster's successor, his position and his responsibilities will be very different from those of Mr. Forster himself. Lord Spencer retains his place in the Cabinet, and does not go to Ireland to discharge functions which are merely ornamental, though no doubt very dignified. He will exercise the power which the title of his office implies, and his assistant in the business of Irish administration will be in reality, as well as in name, the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Salisbury expressed on Monday night some curiosity to know what changes might be eventually contemplated in the official system of Ireland. Whether any such alterations are or are not to be expected, we know that Ministers have resolved upon executing a *route forcée*, and that Mr. Forster demands to take part in the manoeuvre. In this he displays his consistency and his self-respect. The public will understand his motives, and approve his conduct. The Cabinet have determined to make an experiment which is a complete success on all their previous efforts. Mr. Forster may paradoxically be disinclined to take part in carrying it out.—*Standard*.

The Times says:—The meeting of the Cabinet on Monday will be followed by another, and the Government, whatever may be the announcement they may have to make, will be urged to disclose their intentions without ambiguity or hesitation. Moreover, the Prime Minister, under pressure from Mr. Gorst, stated on Monday night that though no general discussion was desirable—for which reason he declined to give more time for the debate than the abbreviated evening sitting—the Government would indicate, in reply to Sir John Hay, the proposals they intended to make in relation to Ireland before the close of the present Session. It may be assumed that Ministers will inform the House and the country whether the Protection Act is to be maintained or allowed to lapse, and in the latter case what alternative measures, if any, are to be adopted. Nothing can be more deplorable than a state of uncertainty in which the tenants and the Irish masses in general may be encouraged to form hopes that no English Administration could dream of satisfying. There is a strong feeling in favour of some arrangement for the settlement of arrears of rent in the interest both of landlords and of tenants. The Land Act offered terms which were not accepted, and the arrears clauses lapsed. It would be no unworthy concession to renew or even to modify them if both landlords and tenants were now inclined to take advantage of them and to profit by the advances of the State. The grave objection, of course, is that State aid in clearing off arrears, a large part of which were contracted in obedience to the "No-Rent Manifesto," will put a premium upon repudiation and upon resort to lawless defences against the penalties of the purchase clauses in the new lease. The development of difficulties, economical and political, but the central point of interest is whether Mr. Parnell and his associates are to be unconditionally released as a response to the "moderation" of the Land League party in the debate on Wednesday last. This is a matter in which the Government must take the full responsibility. It is an

entire mistake to assume that the policy of the act is questioned only by the opinion of London. If Ministers consult some of the leading organs of their party in the most faithful of the great provincial constituencies, they will see that the policy of concession, as embodied in the abandonment of the Protection Act and the release of Mr. Parnell, is by no means likely to enlist the unanimous support of Liberals throughout the Kingdom.

The crisis, observes the *Daily News*, is one of great importance, but it ought not to the Government to be one of great difficulty in decision. We firmly believe that the Government have now placed at their disposal a genuine opportunity for the pacification of Ireland. Four points of settlement seem to us to prevent themselves. The broken-down tenants have to be relieved from the crushing burden of arrears which the decisions of the Land Courts have proved to be, in the vast majority of cases, the arrears of unreasonable and extravagant rent. The purchase clauses have to be developed and made real. The leaseholders have to be brought within the beneficial operation of Mr. Gladstone's Act. Finally, it seems to us indispensable that the political suspects should be released. Of course Mr. Gladstone will find difficulties in his way. No doubt he will be warned and worried by the alarmist and the distrustful. No doubt he will have to listen to the counsels of those who would stick to the most hopeless and ruined policy for the sake of seeming consistent rather than admit that they had learned from the hard teaching of facts. Mr. Gladstone, happily, is not a man likely to lay much store by considerations of this kind. When he makes up his mind to a decided course he has ample resource of nerve and courage to sustain him. We sincerely trust that in this case he will see his way to a very decided course. The crisis is one which makes boldness the truest prudence. It is impossible to find any way out of the present complication without risk. The wit of man cannot suggest a compromise which would please everybody. The one great end to be attained is the pacification of Ireland through the settlement of the Irish Land question. We believe this can be attained now if the Government will act upon the counsels we have given. The Irish Land question once put in the way of a satisfactory settlement, the House of Commons would be able to return to its ordinary work, and we trust to its ordinary ways of business, to the ways that prevailed in the time—quiet then, but full of the seeds of disturbance—when Irish agitation in Parliament went no further than the introduction once in every Session of a Tenant-right Bill, to be rejected at a single night's debate. We have suffered since for the want of foresight and want of courage in the statesmen of the past. Let not our coming years suffer for our want of foresight and courage now.

The *Daily News* also publishes the following:—The expected announcement of a new Ministerial policy in Ireland has given rise to rumours of impending Ministerial changes. It was stated on Monday evening that Lord Selborne and Lord Kimberley had resigned, but there is no truth in this report. No real change has taken place in the political situation since we described it on Monday morning, but we may remark that the resignation of Mr. Forster from office sooner or later is still involved in the decision of the Cabinet with regard to their policy in Ireland. On one point it is desirable to correct a misapprehension which exists in some quarters. The Government have given their way to comply with Lord Cowper's repeatedly-urged desire to resign the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, it was with Mr. Forster's entire concurrence that Lord Spencer was invited to accept the vacant post. Mr. Forster was desirous of being relieved of those executive functions which were found seriously to interfere with his Parliamentary duties and the administrative work of his office in London.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

If an enthusiasm so exalted for this commonplace world is a quality to be valued, there can be no question to which of the articles on the Channel Tunnel which appear in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* the palm must be awarded. It is delightful to find among the countrymen of Voltaire and Napoleon I. one noble heart which is animated by an absolute trust in the unselfish instincts of our common humanity. M. Joseph Reinach lifts the controversy into a region which no previous writer has ventured to enter. He is superior to vulgar suspicion as the Brighton politician who did not arrest Lefroy. The motive which led him to take part in the discussion is righteous indignation at the dishonouring estimate which the opponents of the tunnel have formed of Frenchmen. Had a French admiral written of England in the tone in which Lord Dunsany has written of France, two hundred French journalists would have "told him that after Inkermann, Alma, and Sebastopol, after so many brave English soldiers and so many brave French soldiers had fought side by side, and nobly found their death on Russian ground, any further suspicion of one nation against the other is a culpable suspicion." M. Reinach does not deny the possibility of a war between France and England; indeed, he seems rather anxious than not that England should double her fleet and establish compulsory military service, with a view to be ready for such a war. The charge which he repudiates is the charge of compassing the invasion of England by unworthy means. The two nations may yet fight one another as they have done in times past; but the memories of the Crimean war will always prevent France—from resorting to anything that savours of underhandness. No French Government would use the Channel Tunnel for the transport of troops without due warning given to the English Government. M. Reinach's conviction upon this point is a beautiful testimony to the guilelessness of his nature. If war were carried on upon his system there would be no spies, no ambushes, no surprises. All would be open and above-board. No invasion would be undertaken until it had been ascertained that all the preparations to meet it were complete. Each side would wait to begin hostilities until the word "ready" had been given by the other. In fact, war would cease to be the hard, brutal thing it has hitherto been thought, and would become in fact, as in name, a game for kings to play at. It would be idle to criticise M. Reinach's article. Deliverances of this kind do not appeal to the reason, and so are not to be judged by

rational standards. The world in which the tunnel will be made, if made it is, will be a world swayed by quite other considerations than any known to M. Reinach's child-like disposition. We shall have to deal with men in whose opinion the surprise of the Channel Tunnel will be a masterpiece of strategy, which they will certainly not abstain from planning because a generation ago the accident of European politics ranged them on the same side with England. The war of 1866 was separated by only two years from a war which Austria and Prussia had waged in concert; but short as the interval was, it was remarkably like other wars when it came. Other articles in the same number of the *Nineteenth Century* bring out one or two points of some gravity against the proposed tunnel. It must be borne in mind that two distinct dangers are to be apprehended from it, and that before a case in favour of the tunnel can be made out both these risks should be shown to be as good as non-existent. The first danger is that the tunnel may be used for the passage of an invading army; the second is that it may be used to reinforce, and to provide a means of retreat for, an army which has made good its landing in some other way. It is contended by the advocates of the tunnel that, if the Government have the means of destroying the tunnel always ready, no commander will dare to send troops through it so long as the Dover end is in English hands. When the prize to be won is so great, a general will be much more than willing to take his chance before the declaration of war, it is impossible to say what chances may not intervene to prevent its destruction afterwards. Lord Bury describes a Minister's hesitation about giving the decisive order in time of peace, when the tunnel is filled almost continuously with trains laden with non-combatants; and Sir Edward Hamley reminds us that in the year of 1870 the Germans always placed a French official upon the engine of every train which they thought likely to be attacked. What is to prevent the French from seizing all the English residents in France at the moment when war is declared and distributing them over the trains which carry the troops detailed to seize the Dover end of the tunnel? As regards the subsidiary use to be made of the tunnel, it will not be enough to destroy it, if by destruction is only meant doing an amount of damage, whether in the way of explosion or of flooding, which can be repaired in a few weeks or months. As Lord Bury says, "till now, our great safeguard against invasion has been not the difficulty of landing—for there has never been much difficulty about that—but the impossibility of an enemy ever getting home again. With the building of a tunnel this safeguard would disappear. Without a tunnel an invading army can only be landed after the fleet has been either defeated or decoyed away, and the position of the enemy would become exceedingly precarious as soon as the fleet returned or was refitted. But if the enemy could hold an underground thoroughfare into the country the fleet would return in vain, and we might experience the unheard-of mortification of seeing our ships dominant in the Channel and yet unable to protect our own shores—a mortification infinitely aggravated by the reflection that this condition of affairs was the consequence of our own voluntary act." The danger thus foreshadowed by Sir Edward Hamley would not be avoided by any partial destruction of the tunnel; the destruction must be so complete as to make repair within any reasonable time hopeless. Who will undertake to say that the machinery by which this destruction is to be wrought will not only be used at the right moment, but be completely effectual when used?—*St. James's Gazette*.

THE "JEANNETTE" SURVIVORS. The correspondent of the *Standard* at St. Petersburg telegraphed on Monday night:—The survivors of the *Jeannette*, Lieutenant Danenhauer, the Chinese steward, and a seaman named Cole, arrived at St. Petersburg this morning, and took up their quarters at the house of the representatives of the *New York Herald*. Newcombe, the naturalist, will arrive from Moscow to-morrow. All the party appear in good health, but the Chinese steward, the seaman Cole is completely out of his mind. At times he becomes almost unmanageable, and had to be kept from attacking Danenhauer and his comrades by the exertion of the Chinese who have accompanied the party all the way from Irkutsk. Danenhauer suffers from weakness of sight, and has to keep himself as much as possible in the dark. He hopes, however, that his sight will return, and that he will regain his usual strength as soon as he gets into warmer climes, and can receive the benefit of a skilled oculist. The party have already received the congratulations of the Minister of the Navy, and to-night the American Lieutenant dines at the German Embassy. To-morrow a grand reception will be given by the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, and on Wednesday the American Legation will give an entertainment in their honour. Danenhauer seems convinced that Delongue and his comrades will never be found alive. According to his opinion the men must have landed within but very few miles of inhabited settlements, and were probably, therefore, misled by inaccurate maps into taking a direction into the wilderness where they are being sought for. The story of their sufferings before and after leaving the *Jeannette* is too long to relate here. When they landed their legs were so swollen and frostbitten that they were obliged almost to crawl on their hands and knees until they could get fuel, light, and fires. Both Danenhauer and Cole, who is now going to be voted among the party for their strength and vigour. Danenhauer had especially strong eyesight, and had often been picked out in the American Navy for special observations requiring strength of vision; but his eyes are now so weak that in any strong light he runs the risk of losing his sight altogether. The party intend to remain here a few days, when they will proceed to Paris, en route to the United States. Danenhauer thinks of reading a paper before the Geographical Society on the subject of the possibilities of trade on the northern coast of Siberia, as he thinks the seas have been much misunderstood. He is loud in his praises of the excellent treatment which he received from the Russians, both officials and civilians, and has evidently not been wearied from his ambition for Arctic exploration by the hardships and privations which he has had to undergo.

THE "CLAIMANT."—Arthur Orton was visited Saturday afternoon in Portsmouth Convict Prison by his brother, Captain Quartermaster East, and Mr. Haworth. He looked well, but said he was far from feeling so. He also complained greatly of the manner in which he was treated by the medical department. In bidding farewell to his visitors, he said he did not think he would ever leave the prison alive.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at twenty minutes past four. THE RESIGNATION OF EARL COWPER. The Marquis of Salisbury—My Lords, I have waited some minutes in the full expectation that the leader of the House would vouchsafe to your lordships some explanation as to the portents which have appeared in the political sky. But as he is silent I will not ask him whether any explanation will be given of the resignation if it is true, by a member of this House, whom we all highly respect, of the highly-responsible office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; whether it is true that the office is to be held in common, as a subsidiary office of the Lord Presidency of the Council, by the noble earl who now occupies that post; whether such a junction, if indeed it be the fact, is to be held to indicate that the arrangement is provisional, or that the existence of the Lord-Lieutenancy is provisionally provisional, and also whether we are to infer from this change that any change is also about to take place in the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and whether they have any new proposals to announce with respect to the appalling condition into which Ireland has lapsed. But first of all, and most of all, for what reason is it that a reason can be given—that the Lord-Lieutenant has resigned?

EARL GRANVILLE: I have been some time longer in this House than the noble marquis, and I am not aware of any precedent for asking nine questions without the slightest notice, public or private. (Laughter.) If the noble marquis will repeat his nine questions on Thursday I shall be prepared to give him an answer.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY: I will give notice, in order to give the noble earl time to ascertain the fact. (Laughter.) No doubt he has had the means of ascertaining whether the Lord-Lieutenant has resigned, whether the Lord President is to occupy the office in commendam, whether the Government have any new policy to announce, and what Earl Cowper's resignation means. I quite understand that the noble earl is entirely ignorant on these matters, and I will therefore give notice for Thursday.

EARL GRANVILLE: As the noble marquis has reduced the number of his questions from nine to four—(laughter)—it will make it easier for me to answer them.

UNIVERSITY RESIGNS TEACHING. Lord CARNARVON contended that by the new statutes the machinery for religious teaching in Oxford and Cambridge had been almost entirely swept away; and that, as this was so, it would have been better to remove altogether the provisions for religious teaching in the two Universities. He was not prepared to move the adoption of this latter course; but he would be no party to the enactment of the statutes now on the table of the House.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY argued that the statutes preserved a machinery which, if a happier state of things that might arise, could be developed into a wider scheme of religious teaching in the Universities. Lord CAMPDENON referred to the statutes to show that the provision was made for religious education, and the Lord Chancellor, in an elaborate speech, defended the statutes, which the Bishop of Winchester criticised adversely. Lord Salisbury expressed a general concurrence with Lord Carnarvon, and thought that the latter undervalued one of the provisions of the statutes; and this brought the discussion to a close.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEAF. Lord DE LA WARR having presented a petition from British inhabitants of Seaf, asked whether Her Majesty's Government intended to take any steps to procure the indemnity for the losses they had sustained from the bombardment of that city by the French, and moved for papers.

Lord GRANVILLE replied that Her Majesty's Government were in communication with the French Government on the claims of British inhabitants. He could not agree to the motion, as the correspondence to which it referred was not yet closed.

The House of Lords having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at 10 minutes to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. Mr. CAMPBELL, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, said:—The Government have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that the experimental borings of the Channel Tunnel Company should be stopped, and further expense should as far as possible be avoided until Parliament has come to a decision whether the Channel Tunnel is to be made or not.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT AND HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

In answer to a question from Mr. Callan as to the recent resolution of the Canadian Legislature, Mr. GLADSTONE said it had not yet been forwarded in the usual manner, and as to any action upon it as far as legislation was concerned, the matter referred to concerned the Imperial Legislature alone; while as to the Executive, they had had them under their constant attention long before the Canadian Parliament met. Mr. Wolff having asked whether Sir J. M. Macdonald, as a Privy Councillor, was not responsible for any advice he might tender to Her Majesty, Mr. Gladstone said he believed he was in the same position in that respect as any other Privy Councillor.

THE STATE OF IRELAND. Mr. GORST having asked whether the Government were prepared to state what measures they intended to propose for restoring peace and order in Ireland, Mr. GLADSTONE said the question came within the same category as Mr. Cowper's, inasmuch as it could not be dealt with satisfactorily within the limits of an answer to a question, and the motion which is to be made this evening by Sir J. Hay would offer a convenient opportunity for entering into it. Mr. J. Lowther expressed a hope under these circumstances the Prime Minister would reconsider his intention to have a morning sitting on Tuesday, and put it to Sir J. Hay whether he would think it better to go on with his motion at an evening sitting. Mr. Gladstone declined to ask the House to rescind the resolution which it had arrived, more particularly, he added, as he did not think the time had arrived when the House could with any advantage examine the proposals which the Government were about to make. Mr. Gorst asked whether the Government could indicate the time for making such a statement, and Mr. Gladstone, in reply to this, concurred with what Lord Hartington said on Friday—that there would be no general statement of Irish policy to-night, though the Government could indicate the proposals which they thought necessary, and which, of course, it would be their duty to bring forward at the earliest moment the business of the House would permit.

SIR J. HAY said: The should go on with his motion whatever happened; but as it apparently must lead to an important debate, he thought it would be better to take it at 10 o'clock. Mr. Gladstone said that the new turn of affairs he thought it right to ask whether Lord Cowper had retired on private or political grounds, to which Mr. Gladstone replied that all he felt justified in saying was that Lord Cowper had resigned the office of Lord Lieutenant.

THE CLOTURE.

The debate on the Procedure Resolutions, adjourned from March 30, was resumed, and on the first or *cloture* Resolution Mr. O'Donnell moved an amendment, requiring that the Speaker should be put in action by a Minister of the Crown. In support of it he urged that the Speaker had no responsibility to the country, and that if he were endowed with this power he would inevitably become a minion of the Ministry of the day.

Lord G. HAMILTON shared entirely in Mr. O'Donnell's fears as to the effects of this rule on the future position of the Speaker. Either he would become a partisan and must forfeit the confidence of the minority, or he must incur the animosity of the majority which had placed him in the Chair, and which would contend that he had no discretionary power. Among other inconveniences he pointed out that to arrive at the evident sense of the House the Speaker would have to communicate with the Government Whips, and that an improper predominance would be given to the noisy members. Desiring to avoid these evils, he proposed to amend Mr. O'Donnell's amendment by giving a share of the initiative not only to the Minister but to the member in charge of the subject.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after again expressing his entire incredulity as to the exaggerated apprehension of the opponents of the rule, added that there was something to be said for placing the initiative entirely in the hands of the Minister or of members. But the Government, after full consideration, had concluded that the strongest security against abuse would be to give it to the Speaker. But this amendment was neither one nor the other. It established a system of mixed and divided responsibility, which would certainly go further to involve the Speaker in party communications than the rule as it now stood.

Mr. MACARTHY and Mr. BALFOUR supported the amendment, and Mr. BRYCE, though regretting that the Speaker had been brought into the matter, agreed in Mr. Gladstone's objection to the amendment.

SIR E. COLEBROOK also, while not supporting the amendment, thought that the responsibility ought not to rest with the Chair, and expressed a hope that the Government would see its way to some definition of the evident sense of the House other than a bare majority.

Mr. SLATER-BUTCH and Mr. PLUNKET both expatiated on the danger of degrading the office of Speaker by making him the instrument of the majority; and Mr. LEIGHTON, on the same side, reminded the House of the numerous instances in which Speakers had shown themselves partial and corrupt, and charged the Prime Minister with being accessory to the present Speaker's *coup d'état* last year.

Mr. SHIELD opposed the amendment; and Lord E. Fitzmaurice warmly condemned as unwarrantable the proposal to give Ministers greater privileges than other members. Mr. TORRENS argued strongly against the principle of an unguarded *cloture*, and implored the Prime Minister not to lay on the Speaker the burden of restricting the ancient freedom of speech. To sacrifice the independence and impartiality of the Chair would be fatal to the authority of the House, and would convert the House of Commons into a House of Cautious. An unqualified *cloture* would strike a blow at the Union, as it was a violation of the assurances on which the two Legislatures were amalgamated.

Mr. NEWBATE, while not approving either of the amendments, repeated his denunciations of the *cloture*, and laid on Mr. Gladstone and Sir S. Northcote the blame of the confusion and disorder which had given rise to the proposal.

Mr. BRIGHT expressed his astonishment at the view taken of this particular question by the Opposition, and maintained that the rule as it stood was much more favourable to minorities than the amendment, and especially small minorities. No doubt it was a disagreeable duty to cut short debate, but if it was to be done at all it was much better to leave it in the hands of the Speaker—the most impartial man in the House—than to leave it to the Minister, who would be tempted to put the closing power into force more come sooner and more frequently. Moreover, he believed that a Speaker would prefer to have the matter left to his own unbiassed judgment than to be stimulated by the hints and entreaties of the members of the House.

The discussion was continued by Mr. CHAPLIN, Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. GRANTHAM, and Colonel MAKINS; and Sir S. Northcote, though not enamoured of either of the amendments, thought they would establish a more solid basis of things on the whole than the rule as it stood.

Lord G. HAMILTON withdrew his amendment, and the House divided on Mr. O'Donnell's amendment, which was negatived by 220 to 164.

The Military Manoeuvres Bill was read a second time, and some other bills were forwarded a stage.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, and Her Majesty, with Princess Victoria of Hesse, walked and drove this morning. To-day is the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Duke of Cornwall and Strathearn, Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, went to London in the forenoon in order to take leave of the Queen of the Netherlands, and returned to Windsor with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, who arrived at the Castle shortly after one o'clock. Lady Adela Larking and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry), are in attendance on the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall. Viscount Torrington, Lord Innes, and Major-General D. Pitt Rivers, who were received by Her Majesty to-day on their return from attending their Serene Highnesses the Reigning Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont to the Netherlands, returned to Germany. Lieutenant-General H. Lynedoch Gardiner has succeeded Colonel the Hon. H. Byng as Equerry in Waiting. Captain A. Biggs has left, and Captain Edwards, C.B., has arrived at the Castle.

On Monday afternoon Her Majesty, attended by the royal suite, left Windsor Castle for Claremont, for the purpose of paying a visit of condolence to the Duchess of Albany. The Queen drove from the palace in an open carriage drawn by four greys, with positions and outriders, and travelled by way of the Long Walk, Old Windsor, across Runnymede to Chertsey, where the horses were changed, and thence to Claremont. Her Majesty returned to Windsor in the evening.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands and suite left Victoria Station on Monday evening by special train on their return journey.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha dined on Monday evening with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence House, St. James's.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have moved at Somerset House, Park-lane, from Bulstrode Park, Bucks.

The Earl of Leven and Melville has left Upper Grosvenor-street for Aix-les-Bains.

The Earl and Countess of Lovelace have arrived in town for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square, from Fairhill, Kent.

The Earl of Mount-Edgcombe and family have arrived in town from Mount-Edgcombe, near Devonport.

Countess Spencer returned to Spencer House, St. James's, from Althorpe, on Monday.

Viscount and Viscountess Bridport and Hon. Miss Hood have arrived at their residence, 12, Wimpole-street.

Lord and Lady Leonfield and family have arrived at their residence in Curzon-street, Mayfair, from Petworth house, Sussex.

Lord Coltesloe and Hon. Miss Fremantle have returned to Eaton-place, from Swallow-bourne, Wincles, Bucks.

Lady Laura Gratton has arrived at her residence in Eaton-square, from her seat in County Wicklow.

Lady Williams Wynn and Miss Williams Wynn arrived on Monday at 18, St. James's-square. Sir Walter Williams Wynn is entertaining a party for Chester races at Wynnston.

Mr. and Lady Margaret Jenkins have arrived in town and are staying with the Earl and Countess of Lovelace for the season.

Major Poore has succeeded Captain Hon. D. J. Monson as Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Edinburgh.

POLITICAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

In the course of the Session a bill will be brought in for making the Irish Sunday-closing Act, which expires at the end of December this year, permanent. A memorial to the Chief Secretary, asking that the five towns now exempted from the operation of the Act may be included, has been signed by a large majority of the Irish members.

Mr. W. Willis, Deputy Accountant-General of the Navy, has been appointed to the post of Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, in the room of Mr. R. G. Hamilton, who has been appointed Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Follett Pennell, principal clerk in the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, will succeed Mr. Willis as Deputy Accountant-General of the Navy.

Sir Edward Watkin, on behalf of the International Submarine Railway Company, has informed the Board of Trade that the work upon the Channel Tunnel will not be carried further seaward at the present time. Operations are, however, still going on at the approaches and within the limits of the private property owned by the Company. A Board of Trade inspection of the works will take place within the next few days.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

The motion of Mr. Rylands on the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, declaring that the present rate of national expenditure is excessive, and Mr. Cowen's protest against the increased duty on carriages, have been displaced on the stage of second reading by an amendment of Mr. Chaplin's, which declares the repeal of the malt tax injurious rather than beneficial to farmers. If Mr. Chaplin divides, as he doubtless will, no division can be taken on these amendments.

We regret to state that Lord Richard Grosvenor has been confined to his house for the last three days with a severe cold. He is now convalescing, and will be able to attend to his Parliamentary duties in the course of the week.

We are requested by Sir Richard Wallace to state that there is no foundation for the statement which appeared in a paragraph on Friday last, that he presented to Lord Beaconsfield the diamond Star of the Order of the Garter with the understanding that it should be made an heirloom. There was no condition whatever attached to the gift.

A meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation will be held in London on Thursday. Resolutions will be considered treating of the duty of the Liberal Party in relation to Ireland at the present juncture.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

The general world may wait some time before realizing its loss in the death of Emerson. In England, of recent years, louder and more ambitious voices have somewhat drowned the low-toned wisdom of the American teacher; but the record of his influence upon the mind and character of the generation closed at his grave is safe kept in the memories, and alive in the activities, of many of the best men of our time; and not a few of these could fairly say with Professor Tyndall, "If any one can be said to have given the impulse to my mind, it is Emerson." I have done the world owes to him." The perspective of thirty-four years already shows the picturesque history represented by "that lone wayfarer man," as Carlyle called him, who then passed through the cities and towns of England scattering pearls of wisdom and unpretentious bag of "lectures." It would seem that Puritanism had returned from the land to which it was driven, the flower that lay in its heart. The sturdy strength of Standish had flowered in the refinement of Sidney; the hard Calvinism of Plymouth Rock had crumbled, to bear the stately ideal that Milton saw above the head of Cromwell; the humility of the devoutest Mayflower pilgrim was blended with the self-reliance that began at Concord the War of Independence. The sincere and even enthusiastic welcome which Emerson received in England, and the singular interest that followed him, were largely owing to a certain representative relation which he stood to the thoughtful and earnest people who had invited him to the country and listened to him. With entire simplicity, with quiet unconsciousness of any radicalism in his utterances, describing with superlatives the exact vision before his eyes, he really dealt with things of tremendous import to the people before him. His pictures of the fairer society, where love breathed through life, and justice organized the State, and the tradesmen would rather be cheated on cheat, and religion rejoiced in the sincerity of doubt, were as incidental sketches made on the wayside; but they seemed to come from a region where the dreams of many slow-climbing ages had expanded in at least ideal realization. Thoughts vaguely murmured by daring minds, or whispered in the ear, were not merely spoken nearly by this man of the New World, but they were invested with the beauty, the artistic completeness, the gracious sentiment, and the reverence which gave them the charm of poetry and the impressiveness of prophecy. Emerson represented the best of our culture unimpeded by any of the obstructions which so often prove perilous to intellect when united with sensibility. It is a fact that may well be pondered, with whatever unconsciousness he possessed, that the same period which could give Carlyle no better start than a hermitage and dinner of herbs on the Scottish moors gave Emerson, a far more sweeping if milder Revolutionist, the ideal environment of a scholar. Not born to wealth, and compelled like Carlyle to keep a school after graduation, he nevertheless found a cultured community prepared to welcome him, and a general world willing to listen. Emerson did not, indeed, pass through life without having to confront opposition, and he suffered heavy sorrows in the death of his first wife and his first son; but, so far as his country is concerned, the universal grief now felt there is not embittered by any memories of neglect or indifference to their greatest man. Emerson was indeed of a happy temperament, his optimism was constitutional as well as intellectual, and was visible even in his face and movement; and he was also happy in being received with love and honour, and, what is more, with belief, among those who had seen him.

Those who shall read the works of Emerson and a good English edition of them yet among the desiderata—with any hope of finding a theological or philosophical system will be disappointed. Those who amid deluding creeds or institutions can only repeat

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LONDON, MAY 1-2, 1882.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

There can no longer be any doubt that we are in the midst of what, for want of a better word, must be called a Ministerial crisis. At the Cabinet Council on Monday decisions were arrived at, the first consequence of which will be the resignation of Mr. Forster. It was, indeed, rumoured on Monday afternoon that not only had the Chief Secretary already resigned, but that he would be accompanied in his retirement by Lord Selborne and Lord Kimberley. That was an exaggeration. The Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies have overcome their scruples, and have proved amenable to management. Mr. Forster, as might have been expected, has shown himself more sturdy. His position is different from that of either of his colleagues. He supports a heavy burden of personal responsibility, and it is for him to define upon what conditions he can continue to do so. Whatever may be the details of the new mode of treatment to be applied to Ireland, we can have no doubt as to the general principles on which it will proceed. The imminence of Mr. Forster's resignation tells us this. He is to be a scapegoat for the offences and the blunders of the Cabinet. Ministers made a free and deliberate selection of a policy. No vexatious resistance was offered by the Opposition. They chose their own time and their own instruments. They asked for Coercion and it was given them; they demanded to supplement it with concession and they were not refused. Both expedients have miscarried, and in the opinion of a majority of the Cabinet nothing remains but a complete reversal of their entire line of action. In this Mr. Forster does not concur, and unless at the eleventh hour some arrangement of a sort which it is difficult to foresee, can be arrived at, a new Chief Secretary must be found. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Lefevre are generally indicated as the most likely candidates for the post. The appointment of either would be popular enough in England; the appointment of Mr. Shaw would be the more popular of the two in Ireland. But whoever is Mr. Forster's successor, his position and his responsibilities will be very different from those of Mr. Forster himself. Lord Spencer retains his place in the Cabinet, and does not go to Ireland to discharge functions which are merely ornamental, though no doubt very dignified. He will exercise the power which the title of his office implies, and his assistant in the business of Irish administration will be in reality, as well as in name, the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Salisbury expressed on Monday night some curiosity to know what changes might be eventually contemplated in the official system of Ireland. Whether any such alterations are or are not to be expected, we know that Ministers have resolved upon executing a *volte face*, and that Mr. Forster demurs to taking part in the manoeuvre. In this he displays his consistency and his self-respect. The public will understand his motives, and approve his conduct. The Cabinet have determined to make an experiment which is a complete failure on all their previous efforts. Mr. Forster may paradoxically be disinclined to take part in carrying it out.—*Standard*.

The Times says:—The meeting of the Cabinet on Monday will be followed by another, and the Government, whatever may be the announcement they may have to make, will be urged to disclose their intentions without ambiguity or hesitation. Moreover, the Prime Minister, under pressure from Mr. Goswold, stated on Monday night that though no general discussion was desirable—for which reason he declined to give more time for the debate than the abbreviated evening sitting—the Government would indicate, in reply to Sir John Hay, the proposals they intend to make in relation to Ireland before the close of the present Session. It may be assumed that Ministers will inform the House and the country whether the Protection Act is to be maintained or allowed to lapse, and in the latter case what alternative measures, if any, are to be adopted. Nothing can be more deplorable than a state of uncertainty in which the tenants and the Irish masses in general may be encouraged to form hopes that no English Administration could dream of satisfying. There is a strong feeling in favour of some arrangement for the settlement of arrears of rent in the interest both of landlords and of tenants. The Land Act offered terms which were liberal and reasonable, but they were not accepted, and the arrears clauses lapsed. It would be no unworthy concession to renew or even to modify them if both landlords and tenants were now inclined to take advantage of them and to profit by the advances of the State. The grave objection, of course, is that State aid in clearing off arrears, a large part of which were contracted in obedience to the "No-Rent Manifesto," will put a premium upon repudiation and upon resort to lawless defences against the penalties of dishonesty. The development of the purchase clauses is not less beset by difficulties, economical and political. But the central point of interest is whether Mr. Parnell and his associates are to be unconditionally released as a response to the "moderation" of the Land League party in the debate on Wednesday last. This is a matter in which the Government must take the full responsibility. It is an

entire mistake to assume that the policy of the act is questioned only by the opinion of London. If Ministers consult some of the leading organs of their party in the most faithful of the great provincial constituencies, they will see that the policy of concession, as embodied in the abandonment of the Protection Act and the release of Mr. Parnell, is by no means likely to enlist the unanimous support of Liberals throughout the Kingdom.

The crisis, observes the *Daily News*, is one of great importance, but it ought not to the Government to be one of great difficulty in decision. We firmly believe that the Government have now placed at their disposal a genuine opportunity for the pacification of Ireland. Four points of settlement seem to us to prevent themselves. The broken-down tenants have to be relieved from the crushing burden of arrears which the decisions of the Land Courts have proved to be, in the vast majority of cases, the arrears of unreasonable and extravagant rent. The purchase clauses have to be developed and maintained. The leaseholders have to be brought within the beneficial operation of Mr. Gladstone's Act. Finally, it seems to us indispensable that the political suspects should be released. Of course Mr. Gladstone will find difficulties in his way. No doubt he will be warned and worried by the alarmist and the distrustful. No doubt he will have to listen to the counsels of those who would stick to the most hopeless and ruined policy for the sake of seeming consistent rather than admit that they had learned from the hard teaching of facts. Mr. Gladstone, happily, is not a man likely to lay much store by considerations of this kind. When he makes up his mind to a decided course he has ample resource of nerve and courage to sustain him. We sincerely trust that in this case he will see his way to a very decided course. The crisis is one which makes boldness the truest prudence. It is impossible to find any way out of the present complication without risk. The wit of man cannot suggest a compromise which would please everybody. The one great end to be attained is the pacification of Ireland through the settlement of the Irish Land question. We believe this end can be attained now if the Government will act upon the counsels we have given. The Irish Land question once put in the way of a satisfactory settlement, the House of Commons would be able to return to its ordinary work, and we trust to ordinary ways of business, to the ways that prevailed in the time—quiet then, but full of the seeds of disturbance—when Irish agitation in Parliament went no further than the introduction once in every Session of a Tenant-right Bill, to be rejected in a single night's debate. We have suffered since for the want of foresight and want of courage in the statesmen of the past. Let not coming years suffer for our want of foresight and courage now.

The *Daily News* also publishes the following:—The expected announcement of a new Ministerial policy in Ireland has given rise to rumours of impending Ministerial changes. It was stated on Monday evening that Lord Selborne and Lord Kimberley had resigned, but there is no truth in this report. No actual change has taken place in the political situation since we described on Monday morning, but we may remark that the resignation of Mr. Forster's retirement from office sooner or later is involved in the decision of the Cabinet with regard to their policy in Ireland. On one point it is desirable to correct a misapprehension which exists in some quarters. The Government have seen their way to comply with Lord Cowper's repeatedly-urged desire to resign the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, it was with Mr. Forster's entire concurrence that Lord Spencer was invited to accept the vacant post. Mr. Forster was desirous of being relieved of those executive functions which were found seriously to interfere with his Parliamentary duties and the administrative work of his office in London.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

If an enthusiasm too exalted for this commonplace world is a quality to be valued, there can be no question to which of the articles on the Channel Tunnel which appear in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* the palm must be awarded. It is delightful to find among the countrymen of Voltaire and Napoleon I. one noble heart which is animated by an absolute trust in the unselfish instincts of our common humanity. M. Joseph Reinach lifts the controversy into a region which no previous writer has ventured to enter. He is as superior to vulgar suspicion as the Brighton policeman who did not arrest Lefroy. The motive which has led him to take part in the discussion is righteous indignation at the dishonouring estimate which the opponents of the tunnel have formed of Frenchmen. Had a French admiral written of England in the tone in which Lord Dunsany has written of France, two hundred French journalists would have "told him that after Inkermann, Alma, and Sebastopol, after so many brave English soldiers and so many brave French soldiers had fought side by side and nobly fought their death on Russian ground, any injurious suspicion of the French was against the law and a culpable suspicion." M. Reinach does not deny the possibility of a war between France and England; indeed, he seems rather anxious that not that England should double her fleet and establish compulsory military service, with a view to be ready for such a war. The charge which he repudiates is the charge of compassing the invasion of England by unworthy means. The two nations may yet fight one another as they have done in times past; but the memories of the Crimean war will always prevent them—at least, will always prevent them from resorting to anything that savours of underhandness. No French Government would use the Channel Tunnel for the transport of troops without due warning given to the English Government. M. Reinach's conviction upon this point is a beautiful testimony to the guilelessness of his nature. If war were carried on upon his system there would be no spies, no ambushes, no surprises. All would be open and above-board. No invasion would be undertaken until it had been ascertained that all the preparations to meet it were complete. Each side would wait to begin hostilities until the word "ready" had been given by the other. In fact, war would cease to be the hard, brutal thing it has hitherto been thought, and would become in fact, as in name, a game for kings to play at. It would be idle to criticise M. Reinach's article. Deliverances of this kind do not appeal to the reason, and so are not to be judged by

rational standards. The world in which the tunnel will be made, if made at all, will be a world swayed by quite other considerations than any known to M. Reinach's child-like disposition. We shall have to deal with men in whose opinion the surprise of the Channel Tunnel would be a masterpiece of strategy, which they will certainly not abstain from planning because a generation ago the accident of European politics ranged them on the same side with England. The war of 1866 was a war which Austria and Prussia had waged in concert; but short as the interval was, it was remarkably like other wars when it came. Other articles in the same number of the *Nineteenth Century* bring out one or two points of some novelty against the proposed tunnel. It must be borne in mind that two distinct dangers are to be apprehended from it, and that before a case in favour of the tunnel can be made out both these risks should be shown to be as good as non-existent. The first danger is that the tunnel may be used for the passage of an invading army; the second is that it may be used to reinforce, and to provide a means of retreat for, an army which has made good its landing in some other way. It is contended by the advocates of the tunnel that, if the Government have means of destroying the tunnel always ready, no commander will dare to send troops through it so long as the Dover end is in English hands. When the prize to be won is so great, a general will dare much; and if the tunnel is not destroyed before the declaration of war, it is impossible to say what chances may then intervene to prevent its destruction afterwards. Lord Bury describes a Minister's hesitation about giving the decisive order in time of war, the tunnel will fill almost continuously with trains laden with non-combatants; and Sir Edward Hamley reminds us that in the war of 1870 the Germans always placed a French official upon the engine of every train which they thought likely to be attacked. What is to prevent the French from seizing all the English residents in France at the moment when war is declared and distributing them over the trains which carry the troops detailed to seize the Dover end of the tunnel? The proposed subsidiary use to be made of the tunnel, if it will not be enough to destroy it, if by destruction is only meant doing an amount of damage, whether in the way of explosion or of flooding, which can be repaired in a few weeks or months. As Lord Bury says, "till now, our great safeguard against invasion has been the difficulty of landing—for there has never been much difficulty about that—the impossibility of an enemy ever getting home again. With the building of a tunnel this safeguard would disappear." Without a tunnel an invading army can only be landed after the fleet has been either defeated or decoyed away, and the position of the enemy would become exceedingly precarious as soon as the fleet returned or was refitted. "But if the enemy could hold an underground thoroughfare into the country the fleet would return in vain, and we might experience the unheard-of mortification of seeing our ships dominant in the Channel and yet unable to protect our own shores—a mortification infinitely aggravated by the reflection that this condition of affairs was the consequence of our own voluntary act." The danger thus foreshadowed by Sir Edward Hamley would not be averted by any partial destruction of the tunnel; the destruction must be so complete as to make repair within any reasonable time hopeless. Who will undertake to say that the machinery which is to destroy the tunnel will be so long to relate here. When they landed their legs were so swollen and frostbitten that they were obliged almost to crawl on their hands and knees until they could get a hot light, and fire. Both Dannenhauer and Cole, who is now, as we noted among the party for their strength and vigour, Dannenhauer had especially strong eyesight, and had often been picked out by the American Navy for special observations requiring strength of vision; but his eyes are now so weak that in any strong light he runs the risk of losing his sight altogether. The party intend to remain here a few days, when they will proceed to Paris, en route to the United States. Dannenhauer thinks of writing a paper before the Geographical Society on the subject of the possibilities of trade on the northern coast of Siberia, as he thinks the seas have been much misused. He is loud in his praises of the excellent treatment which he received from all Russians, both officials and civilians, and has evidently not been weaned from his ambition for Arctic exploration by the hardships and privations which he has had to undergo.

The "CLAIMANT."—Arthur Orton was visited on Saturday afternoon in Portsmouth Convict Prison by Mr. Guildford Onslow, Mr. Quartermaster East, and Mr. Haworth. He looked well, but said he was far from feeling comfortable, complaining greatly of the manner in which he was treated by the medical department. In bidding farewell to his visitors, he said he did not think he would ever leave the prison alive.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at twenty minutes past four. THE RESIGNATION OF EARL COWPER. The Marquis of Salisbury—My lords, I have waited some minutes in the full expectation that the leader of the House would vouchsafe to your lordships some explanation as to the portals which have appeared in the political sky. But as he is silent I will venture to ask him whether any explanation will be given of the resignation, if it is true, by a member of this House, whom we all highly respect, of the highly-responsible office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; whether it is true that the office is to be held in commendam, as a subordinate office of the Lord Presidency of the Council, by the noble earl who now occupies that post; whether such a junction, if indeed it be the fact, is to be held to indicate that the arrangement is provisional, or that the existence of the Lord-Lieutenancy is provisional, or that the existence of the Lord Presidency is provisional; and also whether we are to infer from this change that any change is also about to take place in the policy of Her Majesty's Government, which would involve any new measures or new proposals to announce with respect to the appalling condition into which Ireland has lapsed. But first of all, and most of all, for what reason is it—if a reason can be given—that the Lord-Lieutenancy has resigned?

EARL GRANVILLE: I have been some time longer in this House than the noble marquis, and I am not aware of any precedent for resigning without a special notice, public or private. (Laughter.) If the noble marquis will repeat his nine questions on Thursday I shall be prepared to give him an answer.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY: I will give notice, in order to give the noble earl time to ascertain the fact. (Laughter.) No doubt he has not had the means of ascertaining whether the Lord-Lieutenancy has resigned, whether the Lord-Lieutenancy is to occupy the office in commendam, whether the Lord-Lieutenancy is to be a new policy to announce, and what Earl Cowper's resignation means. I quite understand that the noble earl is entirely ignorant on these matters, and I will therefore give him the answers to his questions.

EARL GRANVILLE: As the noble marquis has reduced the number of his questions from nine to four—(laughter)—it will make it easier for me to answer them.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY: I will ask the questions to-morrow.

UNIVERSITY RELIGIOUS TEACHING. Lord CARNAHAN contended that by the new statutes the machinery for religious teaching in Oxford and Cambridge had been almost entirely swept away; and that, as this was so, it would have been better to remove altogether the provisions for religious teaching in the two Universities. He was not prepared to move the adoption of this latter course; but he would be no party to the enactment of the statutes which would remove altogether the provisions for religious teaching in the two Universities.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY argued that the statutes preserved a machinery which, in a happier state of things than might arise, could be developed into a wider scheme of religious teaching in the Universities. Lord CAMPDENWATER referred to the statutes to show that ample provision was made for religious education; and the Lord Chancellor, in an elaborate speech, defended the statutes, which the Bishop of Winchester criticised adversely. Lord SALISBURY expressed a general concurrence with Lord Carnarvon, while thinking that the latter undervalued one of the provisions of the statutes; and this brought the discussion to a close.

THE REMOVAL OF ST. JAMES'S. Lord DE LA WARR having presented a petition from the Irish inhabitants of St. James, asking whether Her Majesty's Government intended to take any steps to procure them indemnity for the loss of their homes, and to remove the bombardment of that city by the French, and moved for papers.

Lord GRANVILLE replied that Her Majesty's Government were in communication with the French Government on the subject of the British inhabitants. He could not agree to the proposition, as the correspondence to which it referred was not yet closed.

The motion was withdrawn.

The orders of the day having been disposed of, the House adjourned at 20 minutes to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

THE CHAMBERLAIN, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, said—The Government have come to the conclusion that it is desirable that the Imperial Maritime Bill should be stopped, and further expense should as far as possible be avoided until Parliament has come to a decision whether the Channel Tunnel is to be made or not.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT AND HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

In answer to a question from Mr. Callan as to the recent resolution of the Canadian Legislature, Mr. GLADSTONE said it had not yet been forwarded in the usual manner, and therefore could not be laid on the table, and as to any action upon it as far as legislation was concerned, the matters referred to concerned the Imperial Legislature alone; while as to the Executive, they had had them under their constant attention long before the Canadian Parliament met. Sir H. Wolff having asked whether Sir J. M. Macdonald, as a Privy Councillor, was not responsible for any advice he might tender to her Majesty, Mr. Gladstone said he believed he was in the position in that respect as any other Privy Councillor.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. GOSWOLD having asked whether the Government were prepared to state what measures they proposed to propose for the relief of the Irish, and order to Ireland, Mr. GLADSTONE said the question came within the same category as Mr. Cowen's, inasmuch as it could not be dealt with satisfactorily within the limits of an answer to a question, and the motion which is to be brought this evening by Sir J. Hay would offer a convenient opportunity for entering into it. Mr. J. Lowther expressed a hope under these circumstances the Prime Minister would reconsider his intention to have a morning sitting on Tuesday, and put it to Sir J. Hay whether he would think it worth while to go on with his motion at an evening sitting. Mr. Gladstone declined to ask the House to rescind the resolution at which he had arrived, most parties, he added, as he did not think the time had arrived when the House could with any advantage examine the proposals which the Government some short time hence might feel it their duty to make. Mr. Goswold asked whether the Government could indicate the time for making such a statement, and Mr. Gladstone, in reply to this, concurred with what Lord Hartington said on Friday—that there would be no general statement of Irish policy to-night, though the Government could indicate the proposals which they thought necessary, and which, of course, it would be their duty to bring forward at the earliest moment the business of the House would permit.

Sir J. Hay said he should go on with his motion whatever happened; but as it apparently must lead to an important debate, he thought it would be better to take it at 4 o'clock. Mr. Onslow said that under the new terms of affairs he thought it right to ask whether Lord Cowper had retired on private or political grounds, to which Mr. Gladstone replied that all he felt justified in saying was that Lord Cowper had resigned the office of Lord Lieutenant.

The debate on the Procedure Resolutions, adjourned from March 30, was resumed, and on the first or *cloture* Resolution Mr. O'DONNELL moved an amendment, requiring that the Speaker should be put in action by a Minister of the Crown. In support of it he urged that the Speaker had no responsibility to the country, and that if he were endowed with this power he would inevitably become a minion of the Ministry of the day.

Lord G. HAMILTON shared entirely in Mr. O'Donnell's fears as to the effects of this rule on the future position of the Speaker. Either he must become a partisan, and must forfeit the confidence of the minority, or he must incur the animosity of the majority which had placed him in the Chair, and which would contend that he had no discretionary power. Among other inconveniences he pointed out that to arrive at the evident sense of the House the Speaker would have to communicate with the Government Whips, and that an improper predominance would be given to the ministry members. Desiring to avoid these evils, he proposed to amend Mr. O'Donnell's amendment by giving a share of the initiative not only to the Minister but to the member in charge of the subject.

Mr. GLADSTONE, after again expressing his entire incredulity as to the possibility of any apprehension of the opponents of the rule, admitted that there was something to be said for placing the initiative entirely in the hands of the Minister or of members. But the Speaker, he concluded, the strongest security against abuse would be to give it to the Speaker. But this amendment was neither one nor the other. It established a system of mixed and divided responsibility, which would certainly go further to involve the Speaker in party manoeuvres than the rule as it now stood.

Mr. MACARTHY and Mr. BALFOUR supported the amendment, and Mr. BRYCE, though regretting that the Speaker had been brought into the matter, agreed in Mr. Gladstone's objection to the amendment.

Sir E. COLEBROOK also, while not supporting the amendment, thought that the responsibility ought not to rest with the Chair, and expressed a hope that the Government would see its way to some definition of the evident sense of the House other than a bare majority.

Mr. SLATER-BOTH and Mr. PLUNKET both expatiated on the danger of degrading the office of Speaker by making him the instrument of the majority; and Mr. LEIGHTON, on the same side, reminded the House of the noble Marquis in which the Speaker had shown himself partial and corrupt, and charged the Prime Minister with being accessory to the present Speaker's *coup d'état* last year.

Mr. SHIELD opposed the amendment; and Mr. FITZMAURICE warmly condemned as unconstitutional the proposal to give Ministers greater privileges than other members.

Mr. TORRENS argued strongly against the principle of an unqualified *cloture*, and in support of the amendment, while approving either of the amendments, repeated his denunciations of the *cloture*, and laid on Mr. Gladstone and Sir S. Northcote the blame of the confusion and disorder which had given rise to the proposal.

Mr. BRIGHT expressed his astonishment at the view taken of this particular question by the Opposition, and maintained that the rule as it stood was much more favourable to minorities, and especially small minorities, than the rule as it now stood. It was disagreeable to cut short debate, but if it was to be done at all it was much better to leave it in the hands of the Speaker—the most impartial man in the House—than to leave it in the hands of the majority, to whom temptation to put the closing power into force must come sooner and more frequently. Moreover, he believed that a Speaker would prefer to have the matter left to his own unbiased judgment than to be stimulated by the hisses and entreaties of the Ministry.

The discussion was continued by Mr. CHAPLIN, Mr. LABOUCHÈRE, Mr. GRANTHAM, and Colonel MAKINS; and Sir S. Northcote, though not enamoured of either of the amendments, thought they would establish a more satisfactory state of things on the whole than the rule as it stood.

Lord G. HAMILTON withdrew his amendment, and the House divided on Mr. O'Donnell's amendment, which was negatived by 225 to 219.

The debate was then adjourned.

The Military Manoeuvres Bill was read a second time, and some other bills were forwarded a stage.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh and the Dowager Marchioness of Ely, and her Majesty, with Princess Victoria and Prince Albert, to London in the forenoon in order to take leave of the Queen of the Netherlands, and returned to Windsor on the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who arrived at the Castle shortly after one o'clock. Lady Adela Larking and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry), are in attendance on the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Viscount Torrington, Lord Innes, and Major-General D. P. Piat, Esquerry to the Queen, were received by her Serene Highnesses the Roaming Prince and Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont to Calais, on their return to Germany. Lieutenant-General H. Lynedoch Gardner has succeeded to the post of the Hon. H. Byng as Esquerry in Waiting. Captain A. Bigge has left, and Captain Edwards, C.B., has arrived at the Castle.

On Monday afternoon her Majesty, attended by the royal suite, left Windsor Castle for Claremont, for the purpose of paying a visit of condolence to the Duchess of Albany. The Queen drove from the palace in a state coach drawn by four greys, with positions and outriders, and travelled by way of the Long Walk, Old Windsor, across Runnymede to Chertsey, where the horses were changed, and thence to Claremont. Her Majesty returned to Windsor in the evening.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands and suite left Victoria Station on Monday evening by special train on their return journey.

Prince and Princess Philip of Saxo-Coburg-Gotha dined on Monday evening with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, at Clarence House, St. James's.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have arrived at Somerset House, Park-lane, from Bucklebury Park, Bucks.

The Earl of Leven and Melville has left Upper Grosvenor-street for Aix-les-Bains.

The Earl and Countess of Lovelace have arrived in town for the season.

The Earl of Mount-Edgcombe and family have arrived in town from Mount-Edgcombe, near Devonport.

Countess Spencer returned to Spencer House, St. James's, from Althorpe, on Monday.

Viscount and Viscountess Bridport and Hon. Miss Hood have arrived at their residence, 12, Wimpole-street.

Lord and Lady Leonfield and family have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-street, Mayfair, from Potworth House, Sussex.

Lord Cotterell and Hon. Miss Fremantle have returned to Eaton-place, from Swanbourne, Winkles, Bucks.

Lady Laura Grafton has arrived at her residence in Eaton-square, from her seat in County Wicklow.

Lady Williams Wynn and Miss Williams Wynn arrived on Monday at 18, St. James's-square. Sir Walter Williams Wynn is entertaining a party for Chester races at Wynnstay.

Mr. and Lady Margaret Jenkins have arrived in town and are staying with the Earl and Countess of Lovelace for the season.

Major Poore has succeeded Captain Hon. D. H. Mordaunt as Esquerry in Waiting to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Countess of Leven and Melville has left Upper Grosvenor-street for Aix-les-Bains.

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POLITICAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

In the course of the Session a bill will be brought in for making the Irish Sunday-closing Act, which expires at the end of December this year, permanent. A memorial to the Chief Secretary, asking that the five towns now exempted from the operation of the Act may be included, has been signed by a large majority of the Irish members.

Mr. W. Willis, Deputy Accountant-General of the Navy, has been appointed to the post of Accountant-General of the Navy and Comptroller of Navy Pay, in the room of Mr. R. G. Hamilton, who has been appointed Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty. Mr. Follett Pennell, principal clerk in the department of the Accountant-General of the Navy, will succeed Mr. Willis as Deputy Accountant-General of the Navy.

Sir Edward Watkin, on behalf of the International Submarine Railway Company, has informed the Board of Trade that the work upon the Channel Tunnel will not be carried further seaward at present. Operations are, however, still going on at the approaches and within the limits of the private property owned by the Company. A Board of Trade inspection of the works will take place within the next few days.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

The motion of Mr. Rylands on the second reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, declaring that the present rate of national expenditure is excessive, and Mr. Cowen's protest against the increased duty on carriages, have been the subject of the stage of second reading by an amendment of Mr. Chaplin's, which declares the repeal of the malt tax injurious rather than beneficial to farmers. If Mr. Chaplin divides, as he doubtless will, no division can be taken on these amendments.

We regret to state that Lord Richard Grosvenor has been confined to his house for the last three days with a severe cold. He is now convalescent, and will be able to attend to his Parliamentary duties in the course of the week.

We are requested by Sir Richard Wallace to say that there is no foundation for the statement which appeared in a paragraph on Friday last, that he presented to Lord Beaconsfield the diamond Star of the Order of the Garter with the understanding that it should be made an heirloom. There was no condition whatever attached to the gift.

A meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation will be held in London on Thursday. Resolutions will be considered treating of the duty of the Liberal party in relation to Ireland at the present juncture.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

The general world may wait some time before realizing its loss in the death of Emerson. In England, of recent years, louder and more ambitious voices have somewhat drowned the low-toned wisdom of the American teacher; but the recollection of his influence upon the mind and character of the generation closed at his grave is safe kept in the memories, and alive in the activities, of many of the best men of our time; and not a few of these could fairly say with Emerson, "If any one can be said to have given the impulse to my mind, it is Emerson; whatever I have done the world owes to him." The perspective of thirty-four years already shows the picturesque history represented by that lone wayfaring man, as Charles Sumner, who then passed through the cities and towns of England scattering pearl-seed from his unpretentious bag of "lectures." It would seem that Puritanism had returned, from the land to which it was driven, the flower that lay in its heart. The sturdy strength of Stoddard had flowered in the refinement of Sidney; the hard Calvinism of Plymouth Rock had crumbled, to bear the steady ideal that Milton saw above the head of Cromwell; the humility of the devoted *Mayflower* pilgrim was blended with the self-reliance that began at Concord the War of Independence. The sincere and even enthusiastic welcome which Emerson received in England, and the singular interest he followed him, were largely owing to a certain personal relation in which he stood to the thoughtful and earnest people who had invited him to the country and listened to him. With entire simplicity, with quiet unconsciousness of any radicalism in his utterances, descending to the superlatives the exact vision before his eyes, he really dwelt with things of tremendous import to the people before him. His pictures of the future society, where love breathed through life, and justice organized the State, and the tradesman would rather be cheated than cheat, and religion rejoiced in the sincerity of doubt, were as incidental sketches made on the way; but they seemed to come from a region where the clouds of many slow-climbing ages had expanded in at least ideal realization. Thoughts vaguely murmured by daring minds, or whispered in the ear, were not merely spoken clearly by this man of the New World, but they were invested with the beauty, the artistic completeness, the gracious sentiment, and the reverence which gave them the charm of poetry and the impressiveness of prophecy. Emerson represented the best culture unimpeded by any of the obstructions which so often prove perilous to intellect when united with sensibility. It is a fact that may well be pondered, with what uncomfortable results, that the same period which could give Carlyle no better start than a hermitage and dinner on herbs on the Scottish moors gave Emerson, a far more sweeping if milder Revolutionist, the ideal environment of a scholar. Not born to wealth, and compelled like Carlyle to keep a school after graduation, he nevertheless found a cultured community prepared to welcome him, and a general world willing to listen. Emerson did not, indeed, pass through life without having to confront opposition, and he suffered heavy sorrows in the death of his first wife and his first son; but, so far as his country is concerned, the universal grief now felt there is not embittered by any memories of neglect or indifference to their greatest man. Emerson was indeed of a happy temperament, his optimism was constitutional, as well as intellectual, and was visible even in his face and movement; but he was also happy in being received with love and honour, and, what is more, with belief, among those who had ears to hear him.

Those who shall read the works of Emerson—and a good English edition of them is yet among the desiderata—with any hope of finding a theological or philosophical system will be disappointed. Those who amid declining creeds or institutions can only repeat

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the *MESSENGER*, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 3-4, 1882.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

Perhaps there never was a time when the agricultural prospects of the country were a more anxious matter to those immediately concerned than they now are. Several questions formerly asked in a very speculative mood are now serious and vital. Can farmers live on the land and pay fair rent? Can landowners reckon on the rents they have hitherto received and laid their calculations upon? Has the old English labourer proper inducement to stay at home, and turn a deaf ear to the tempting solicitations coming to him daily from the Western and Southern Hemispheres? What is the future of that vast and most interesting fabric of society which many generations and much legislative wisdom have reared on the simple basis of agricultural industry? Now for a long time, every year has seen British agriculture less and less of a monopoly, less and less dominating in the markets of the world. For most kinds of produce the incidents of American agriculture affect our prices more than those of our own. If our grain crops were all blighted or drowned, and our cattle and sheep were more than decimated, an average year in the United States would fill up the gap, as far as the British consumer is concerned. Our farmers might pay no rent, and our landowners might receive none, and our labourers might find no extra employment to eke out their scanty wages. But all the other industries, or, at least, most of them, might feel no difference. We are tending in this direction, and it is quite as well that we should all realise what we are coming to. But meanwhile there does survive, and even rear its head in the hope of better days—the old agricultural system; the three classes our economists delight to honour—the proprietors, the farmers, and the tillers of the soil. They still seem to us the true heirs of our ancient virtues and historic glories. We go into the country to see England as it was before coal covered the land with wildernesses of brick and mortar, hid the sky, smoked the cattle, begrimed leaf and blade, and made cleanliness impossible. There is hardly an Englishman who is not happier in green fields and hedgerows than amid the glories of palatial and ecclesiastical architecture. Population and industry are necessary to these charming ideas. We think of the people there, the happy homes, the simple tastes, and the facility with which these children of nature learn to love, to respect, and to obey good masters and mistresses. Is this now a Fool's Paradise, or is it not? Is it possible that that day is not far distant when the soil of even the most favoured part of this favoured island will be abandoned by agriculture, and given up to parks, model farms, ornamental grounds, preserves, shootings, and rabbit warrens? Happily there are still some kinds of agricultural produce, those of the dairy in particular, that will not bear oceanic or continental traffic. Even with regard to other things, there will always be those who can appreciate flavour and freshness. The mansion and the home farm will always be associated. But there must be something more than sentiment and refined taste in agriculture to retain its old place in the national industry. It is discreditably for a landowner to become an auctioneer, and to prey either on the wild hopes or the necessities of his customers. It is discreditably in this way to obtain the promise to pay a rent which the least calculation will show to be impossible. The commonest and oldest teachers held that where for any reason the other party in a transaction was not quite competent to do justice to himself, you were bound to put yourself in his place and see that he was doing himself no wrong. That rule has lately been much departed from, and the result, in this country, not to speak of Ireland, has been that humanity and common justice have avenged themselves with a reaction. That reaction has been the general throwing up of these impossible engagements. Such acts of repudiation are scandalous, if only that they weaken the faith of man in man. No doubt many have availed themselves of the examples set, to do what was not necessary in their own cases. However that may be, the landowners are now called to ascertain for their own guidance what farmers can afford to promise with a fair hope of fulfilment. The calculation ought to begin at the tenant's end of it. The landlord is always under an almost irresistible temptation to start from a calculation of his own expenditure on the purchase of the farm, and the price for the land he will expect a fancy rent. The real question is what the tenant can pay in average years. In the choice of a tenant it has also to be considered whether he is a man likely to lay by for bad years and make the fat years cover the lean ones. Any how, if the landowner will not see the question from the tenant's standpoint as well as from his own, he may thank himself for it if the engagement is one day repudiated, and the farm thrown on his hands.—*Times*.

IS ENGLAND BECOMING SOBER?

We may take it as proved that Englishmen on an average drink at least 17 per cent. less alcoholic beverages than they did in 1874-5. What has been the chief factor in bringing about this notable diminution? There is little reason to doubt that the principal cause must be sought in the prolonged depression of trade from which we have but partially recovered. If wages were higher, more money would be spent in drink. Already the turn of the tide is showing itself in a slight but perceptible increase of consumption. According to Mr. Hoyle, we spent a million more in intoxicants in 1881 than in 1880. A check to the revival of trade would do more to reduce "the drink bill" than all the other agencies combined. That there is a probability of great increase of consumption is probably due to the continuance of the disorder in agricultural districts and the disorder in Ireland. But when all this has been said, it must be admitted that, without the

operation of other causes, the revival of trade would have brought about a greater increase in 1881 than that which actually took place. Popular education has probably done something to wean the working man from the public-house, and of late years temperance reformers have at last begun to see that if the campaign which they wage is to be successful it must be carried on by weapons more effective than tracts and more solid than coffee palace movements. The spread of the coffee palace movement, to which Mr. Gladstone referred, is a remarkable feature of our times. In Liverpool there are nearly fifty of these popular rivals of the public-house, and in nearly every large centre of industry in the north they may be counted by the score. In London they have been less successful. The Coffee Tavern Company, with a capital of £32,000, and some fifteen places of business, has last week had to confess to a net loss on the year's working of £2,800, or nearly 9 per cent. Most of the provincial companies are said to be earning handsome dividends, and there are some even in London whose success leaves nothing to be desired. Another cause of the diminution can be found in the Irish Sunday Closing Act. Like the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Scotland, that measure has materially diminished the sale of drink. In 1877 the Irish drink bill was twelve millions. In 1880 it had fallen to nine. In addition to the influence of these social and legislative reforms, it is only fair to recognise the increased activity and energy of the propaganda which is carried on in favour of temperance. Good Templarism, which promised well at first, has practically effaced itself. Of 160,000 members which it enrolled in nine years in Scotland, only 13,000 remain on its books. Nor have the ordinary temperance societies made much headway. The chief improvement has been wrought by the Blue Ribbon Army, a purely temperance organization, which has enrolled 370,000 members within the last twelve months; the crusade against intemperance conducted by Cardinal Manning and the Catholic clergy, who have found Boycotting a useful weapon in the "holy war" against vice; and last, but by no means least, the very remarkable operations of the Salvation Army. The net result is that, although trade is reviving, the sale of drink is not keeping pace with the revival of trade. According to the newly-published report of the union of men engaged in iron-ship building, the earning power of their members is now at least 10s. a week greater than it was three years ago. The increase, representing, as it does, an addition of nearly half a million a year to the wages of men employed in a single industry, has perhaps swelled the charge-sheets of Glasgow and Tyneside, but it is not all squandered in drink, as it has been in 1873-4. The most of it is spent in other ways; but some of it is saved. In 1880, according to the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, the 5,787,356 members of the various societies connected with the working classes had accumulated funds amounting to within a trifle of fifty-seven millions sterling. In the Post Office Savings Bank in 1881 there were deposits of thirty-seven millions, and in the older savings-bank of more than £15,000,000. Altogether, therefore, there is an accumulated fund of £139,000,000, chiefly representing the savings of the working classes. This, of course, is all very well, but as long as all the deposits in the savings-banks and the funds of the friendly societies do not exceed by much more than 10 per cent. the money spent in intoxicants in 1881 it is evident that very much more is to be done before England puts away her most flagrant vice.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE LONDON PRESS SIXTY YEARS SINCE.

At the close of the great war there were six daily papers published in London, which exercised a considerable influence on political affairs. These six papers were the *Times*, the *Courier*, the *Chronicle*, the *Advertiser*, the *Herald*, and the *Post*, and of these six the *Times* was far the most important. The *Times* in 1816 enjoyed a circulation of 8,000 copies. It paid a stamp duty to the Government of about £900 a week, or of £45,000 a year. But even this duty was only one portion of the burden on its proprietors. The paper on which it was printed was taxed, the advertisements which were inserted in it were taxed; and ten per cent. of its profits were paid as income-tax. It was under such circumstances that the greatest journal that the world has ever seen was produced during the earlier years of its eventful career. The *Times* was commenced by John Walter in 1785, as the *Daily Universal Register*; it adopted its present name in 1788. In 1803 Walter was succeeded by his son, John Walter the second. Dr. Stoddart, in the first instance, and subsequently Thomas Barnes, were engaged as editors of the paper under his management. Barnes assumed the editorship of the *Times* in 1816, and succeeded by his ability and discretion in increasing the great reputation which the paper had already acquired. But a much greater impulse than Barnes' abilities could give had a few months before been imparted to it. In November, 1814, the *Times* was, for the first time, printed by steam. The machinery was far less perfect than that which is at present in use; but it constituted an extraordinary advance in the history of newspapers. Before steam was used it had been impossible to do more than strike off 450 copies of any paper in an hour. The circulation of a newspaper had depended, not on the demand for it, but on the capability of the hand-press to meet the demand. The imperfect machine introduced in 1814 enabled 1,100 sheets to be impressed in an hour. The paper was printed nearly three times as rapidly as before, and the public could be provided with five copies with the ease with which they had previously been supplied with two. The introduction of machine-printing at once confirmed the *Times* in the precedence which it had already attained. With one short interval, in 1828, it enjoyed for forty years a larger circulation than any other newspaper. The circulation of the *Courier*, in 1816, was only inferior to that of the *Times*. It sold about 5,000 copies a day. It was an evening newspaper, and was in the habit of issuing edition after edition. It was first established in 1792, was distinguished for its ultra-Liberal principles, and was on two occasions the subject of political prosecutions. In 1799 the *Courier* was pur-

chased by Daniel Stuart, the proprietor of the *Post*. Stuart was a Tory; and the *Courier*, of course, adopted Tory principles. The *Post* had been started ten years before the *Courier*, or in 1782, and had been purchased by Stuart for a very small sum in 1785. Stuart had a remarkable faculty for discovering literary talent and for obtaining the assistance of literary men on moderate terms. He engaged Coleridge, Lamb, and Mackintosh to write for the *Morning Post*, and he occasionally availed himself of their services on the *Courier*. Stuart, after converting the *Post* into a valuable property, sold it in 1803; he retired from the *Courier* in 1816. The *Post* had retained, to the present day, the popularity which it acquired at the commencement of the century. The *Courier* never recovered from the decreased demand for news after the conclusion of peace.

In 1816 the *Morning Chronicle* had a much smaller circulation than the *Times*; but it enjoyed, in some respects, a higher reputation than any other newspaper. Commenced in 1769, it was the oldest of all the leading papers. Its editor, James Perry, was uniformly treated with a deference which was paid to no other editor. He was the first editor of a newspaper who had the spirit to send shorthand writers into the House of Commons. He succeeded in obtaining even higher literary talent on his staff than Stuart collected for the *Post* and the *Courier*. John Campbell, who subsequently became Lord Chancellor; Thomas Campbell, the poet; Coleridge, Mackintosh, Hazlitt, and McCulloch, all placed their pens at different periods at the disposal of Perry. The *Chronicle* profited from the ability which it thus employed, and, at the commencement of the century, enjoyed a reputation which was hardly inferior to that of the *Times*.

Some of the highest literary ability in the land was then employed in contributing to the press; yet writers in the press were regarded as the close of the eighteenth century and at the commencement of the nineteenth century as of an inferior class. It was supposed to be ungentlemanlike for any one to write for hire. Reporters in 1798 were described by Abbot as "blackguard newsmen." Two years later, or in 1800, the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn made a by-law excluding all persons who had written in the daily papers from being called to the bar. More than twenty years afterwards a Lord Chancellor offended the propriety of his supporters and excited their animadversions by asking the editor of the *Times* to dinner. The press was regarded as a pestilential nuisance, which it was essential to destroy. Southey had himself once been a journalist, yet, in 1817, he deliberately declared to Lord Liverpool, "You must curb the press, or it will destroy the Constitution of the country. No means," he added, "can be effectual for checking the intolerable license of the press but that of making transportation the punishment of its abuse."—*Spencer Walpole*.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINSDOR CASTLE, Wednesday.
The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse drove out yesterday afternoon, and her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, walked and drove this morning. The Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse, and the Duke of Connaught rode out. The Queen held a Council to-day at a quarter before three o'clock, at which were present:—Earl Spencer, K.G., Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Carlisle, K.P., and the Right Hon. Mr. William E. Gladstone. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. Earl Spencer had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Queen received Prince John Glicia, the Roumanian Minister, who was introduced by Mr. Spencer, and presented a letter of congratulation to her Majesty from the King of Roumania on the marriage of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. Mr. Archer, Agent General for the colony of Queensland, had the honour of being presented to the Queen by Earl Spencer, and laid before her Majesty an album containing a record of the visit of Prince Alfred Victor and Prince George of Wales to Queensland. Lord Sandhurst and Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, Lord and Groom in Waiting, were in attendance.
The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the infant Princess, attended by Lady Adela Larking and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. (Knight of Kerry), left Windsor at 4.10 p.m. for London.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Captain Honnau dined with the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone at their residence in Downing-street on Wednesday evening.

The Duke of Grafton has arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-place, from Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have arrived at 2, Hamilton-place, from the races.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie have arrived at 33, Princes-gardens, from Scotland, for the season.

Lord and Lady Dunsford have arrived at 1, Upper Grosvenor-street, from the races.

Lord and Lady Dacre have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-street from The Hoe, near Weymouth, for the season.

Lord and Lady Tollemache and family arrived at their residence in St. James's-square on Wednesday, from Peckforton Castle, Tarporley, Cheshire.

The funeral of Lady Alexina Coventry will take place at Brompton Cemetery on Saturday, at half-past eleven o'clock.

The Right Hon. the speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Lady Jane Levett have arrived at 48, Wilton-crescent, from Weymouth Park.

Mr. Magniac, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. Magniac and Miss Magniac have arrived at their residence, Chesterfield House for the season.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Commons was engaged during the earlier hours on Wednesday afternoon in a discussion of the School Boards (Scotland) Bill, in which most of the Scotch members took part. The object is to protect schoolmasters in Scotland against summary dismissal by giving them an appeal to the Department. The second reading was moved by Sir H. Maxwell, and supported by Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. Cochrane-Patrick, Mr. Dalrymple, and Lord C. Campbell, mainly on the ground that schoolmasters are now too much at the mercy of the School Boards composed of persons of inferior education, whose primary object it was to keep down the rates. The opposition to the Bill was led by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Baxter, who urged that the Bill would degrade the School Boards and put the schoolmasters above the governing bodies. Mr. Duff, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Ramsay, Dr. Webster, the Lord Advocate, and other members spoke, and Mr. Mundella, on behalf of the Education Department, deprecated an appeal which he thought would lead to discord; but he admitted that there ought to be some provision to prevent dismissals without notice. Ultimately the Bill was withdrawn.

Mr. E. Stanhope next moved the second reading of the Church Patronage Bill, which he proposed to deal with the evils of the present system by requiring—first, that there shall be ample notice of sales, with a right to the parishioners to object on the score of mental, physical, or moral disqualifications, and extended power to the Bishops to veto an improper presentation; and, secondly, by extending the present law and prohibiting the sale of next presentations.

Mr. LINGWORTH opposed the bill on the ground that it did not go far enough, and that it would be better to wait till public opinion had ripened. He saw no reason why the abolition should be confined to what he called the retail sale of next presentations while the wholesale sale of advowsons was permitted. Disclaiming any desire to injure the Church, he made some dispassionate and general remarks on the question of Disestablishment.

Mr. RAIKES feared that the measure in its present shape would not be found acceptable, and greatly preferred Mr. Leatham's Bill, which swept away and did not merely nibble at the principle of Church patronage, and would be transferred for pecuniary considerations. Although he admitted and would not defend the abuses of the system of the sale of advowsons, he was prepared to contend that it had conferred great benefits on the Church and on the State.

Mr. LEATHAM thought the bill did not go far enough, but supported it as a beginning; and Mr. HIBBERT, on the part of the Government, agreed to the second reading on the understanding that it should be referred to a select committee along with Mr. Leatham's Bill.

Mr. LINGWORTH declined to join in this course, and Mr. RICHARD, in moving the adjournment of the debate, talked the bill out. The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock.

THE RELEASED SUSPECTS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.
The Dublin correspondent of the *Standard* wrote on Tuesday night:—The complete change of front by the Government has produced the greatest surprise in Ireland, and the extreme party is astonished at it, and proclaims it as a victory for Mr. Parnell all along the line. The moderate party, however, looks upon the altered policy with dismay and alarm. About one o'clock to-day Mr. Dillon came to the House, and some friends of his accompanied him. He looks very pale and haggard, and by the next train Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly came to town, and drove in a cab to Mr. Dillon's residence at North Great George-street. Here they remained in consultation with Mr. Dillon and some friends for some time. Subsequently Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly visited Mrs. Molony, the treasurer of the Ladies' Land League, at her house in Mountjoy-square. They later visited other places in the town; but they avoided public observation, and second desires that they should be no demonstration. In fact, their presence in the city did not occasion the slightest commotion or excitement. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly left Dublin at half-past seven o'clock this evening by the train for the Val. They were accompanied by Dr. Kenny and Mr. Fottrell, the ex-solicitor to the Land Commissioners. There was no demonstration of any kind, and no crowd. They evidently close this route to avoid any public manifestation. Mr. Gladstone, M.P., was accompanied by the same steamer. It is understood that Mr. Parnell expressed a wish that there should be no exhibition of enthusiasm in Dublin at present, as they regard the liberation as a mere act of justice. It is stated in well-informed circles in Dublin that Mr. Spencer will only retain the office of Lord Lieutenant till the end of August, when Lord Dufferin will come here as Viceroy. The first sign of the "clearance" that is to be made amongst the permanent officials at the Castle was observed to-day. Colonel Hillier, the Inspector General of Constabulary, this afternoon left his department on a long leave of absence. It is understood that the Colonel will not resume his post at the Constabulary Office, and that his formal resignation will be sent in shortly. The Government in view of the general gold delivery, has ordered lists to be made out classifying the imprisoned suspects under three distinct heads, viz., Land Leaguers pure and simple, persons charged with violence and outrages, and persons accused of treason-felony. To-day the following suspects were released from Kilmainham Gaol:—Daniel Leary, Denis Flanagan, Peter Kelly, John Ryan, Charles Leary, Philip Cronan, and Charles Cronan. It is expected that the released men will soon be made, and an attempt has yet been made at a demonstration in Dublin. In the county Clare the people have celebrated the release on a gigantic scale. Gort, in the county Galway, was likewise in *fière*. In the Naas Board of Guardians a resolution was passed congratulating Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly on their release. At a meeting in Thurles to-day it was resolved to invite the released members to a banquet. At Tralee this morning Mrs. Hanlon, Miss O'Neill, and Miss Hogan were arrested on warrants charging them with intimidation, advising against the payment of rent, and being members of an illegal society. The charges arose out of a meeting held there on Sunday last.

News has just reached Dublin that a torchlight procession is marching through the streets of Wexford, that town being brilliantly illuminated. In Drogheda there was a similar demonstration. The populace crowded the thoroughfares, the procession of torches was of an extensive scale, and the bands paraded the streets, playing national tunes. A novelty in this display was the decoration of the ships in the river with coloured lamps suspended from the rigging. Thurlow was, of course, lit up in honour of the suspects, and a band aided the enthusiasm of the people. In Athlone, by order proclaimed through the bellman, the houses were illuminated, and crowds cheered for Mr. Parnell and his friends. Four bands, accompanied by crowds, marched through the town of Cashel, which showed numbers of blazing torches and illuminated houses. The demonstration in Cork has been postponed till Monday next, when it is expected Mr. Parnell will visit the city. Tralee was in a state of jubilation. At Waterford there was a great demonstration and torchlight procession, headed by the City bands. The effigy of Mr. Forster was carried in front. The bonfires in the town and on the mountains are very numerous. The outlying towns in the County Cork have manifested their joy by blazing tar barrels,

decorated houses, and bands playing. A telegram from Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., set the people of Dungarvan into a joyful mood, as he announced the complete surrender of the Government. The result was that the streets were brilliantly illuminated, and the hills for miles round were plentifully dotted with immense piles of blazing turf. Such a scene has not been witnessed in that part of the south since O'Connell's time. Even in the north there were great rejoicings. Armagh was illuminated, but the grand Ulster demonstration was at Derry. At Dundalk, Ballyshannon, Ballina, Fermoy, and other places the same course was adopted of a general illumination and band-playing. Telegrams are arriving in Dublin from various parts of the country announcing the public manifestations of joy at the change of Government policy.

The Irish members met in the Conference-room at the House of Commons on Tuesday night, Mr. McCarthy in the chair, when the following resolution was, on the motion of Mr. Molloy, unanimously carried:—"That we gratefully tender the heartfelt thanks of the Irish people and the Irish Parliamentary Party to the prompt and earnest confirmation of the vote adopted recently by the House of Commons of Canada in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, and of a reasonable policy in regard to the political prisoners; that we recognise the salutary change which has just been announced in the Irish policy of the British Government; and that we hail the united action of the Parliament of Canada as giving a powerful influence to the movement of free opinion throughout the civilised world which will hasten the achievement of the national liberties of Ireland." The meeting adjourned until Thursday.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND RUMOURS.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")
Although the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland has not yet been completed, there is a growing concurrence of belief that he will accept the office. It is true that in the first instance the Government had intended to appoint Mr. Chamberlain to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, but he has now been reported to have acceded to the representations of several of his colleagues that he should himself undertake it; indeed there is a wide-spread opinion that under all the circumstances he could hardly refuse the duty if placed upon him by the Prime Minister. In view of the natural reluctance of Sir Charles Dilke to leave the Foreign Office, it is not improbable that an addition may be made to the Government by the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to the Board of Trade. On Wednesday morning Lord Granville and Lord Spencer went to Downing-street together, and called on Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington also had an interview with the Premier.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")
The meeting of the Conservative Party which has been called for Friday was specially arranged to discuss Mr. Smith's Motion on the subject of a peasant proprietary. It is probable, however, that the recent change in the policy of the Government will be brought under the notice of the meeting. It is understood, that, after some hesitation as to what to do with Mr. Smith's Motion, Mr. Chamberlain will decide to accept the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The appointment will be acceptable to the extreme Irish Party, and they will endeavour to smooth Mr. Chamberlain's way as much as possible. Sir C. Dilke will become President of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet; and it is expected that Lord E. Fitzmaurice will be appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

At the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain had interviews with several of the Irish members.

Mr. R. Power intends to ask the Government whether they have any objection to placing Mr. Parnell on the Printing Committee. This nomination of this Committee has been blocked since the early part of the Session, because the name of Mr. Parnell, who was on the Committee last year, was not included in the members proposed by the Government.

The question of resuscitating the Irish Land League is under consideration. It is, however, probable that this step will be deferred for some time, if not till after the expiry of the Coercion Act.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")
The probability of Sir Charles Dilke's going to the Board of Trade has given rise to speculation as to his successor at the Foreign Office. The names of Mr. Evelyn Ashley and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice are mentioned in this connection.

It is doubtful whether the Conservative Opposition will accept Mr. Gladstone's challenge, giving notice of a vote of censure. Certainly no steps will be taken in this direction after the meeting of the Conservative Party on Friday.

We understand that the members of the Irish party who usually act with Mr. Parnell will place no obstacle in the way of a vote of censure on the policy of Lord Spencer, and of the Chief Secretary who is about to be appointed.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

A great scandal was caused in Cornwall a few months ago by the elopement of a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman well-known in the county, with her father's groom. They fled to South Africa, and last week letters were received announcing that the damsel, having lost her illusions, was completely as Aurora Floyd, is on her way home, having left her companion in an hotel at Natal, where he has been engaged as waiter.

A considerable amount of time was occupied in the Naas Board of Guardians in discussing the question of the release of Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly, and a writer in the *St. James's Gazette* says that he, out of curiosity, had himself pinned at Newgate, and that the operation lasted some minutes. I once tried the same experiment, with the same result. The straps are most complicated, and yet, as the only object is to deprive the "patient" of the use of his arms, this might easily be done by drawing them backwards, twisting a handkerchief once round each of his wrists, and then, after a second turn round both the wrists, tying the ends together. One never knows what may occur; everyone, therefore, has a possible contingent interest in insisting that hanging should be made as little disagreeable as practicable.

Mr. George Howard has just closed all the public-houses on Lord Carlisle's Yorkshire estates, and the Castle Howard Hotel, at the entrance of the park, has been converted by Mrs. Howard into a convalescent home, which will be at the service of poor persons, who are properly recommended, from all parts of the county. The first patients are to be received next week. This hotel was the old Gate House, and it used to swarm with mice. They could be seen running about the rooms in broad daylight. It is to be hoped they have been expelled, or a residence there would not have taken his coat off to do the work of the Land League as preaching doctrines of public plunder. Pointing to the Land League members sitting in the House, he had cried "Crime dogs your footstep!" and other members of the Government had also reiterated that the Land League was directly associated with crime, terror, and intimidation. Grosser and graver outrages had been committed within the last month than perhaps had been during the last two years, and yet Mr. Gladstone now turned round and opened the door for the very men he had denounced as the authors for the outrages. What must be the consequences? Mr. Parnell has frankly admitted over and over again that he had not taken his coat off to do the work of the Land League if he did not see that by it he could lay the foundations of the legislative independence of Ireland. For the next month or two Ireland might be tolerably quiet, because it seemed part of the compact which had been entered into between the Majesty's Government and the members of the Land League that something of that sort should take place. No doubt many Liberals would go about throwing up their hands and devoutly returning thanks to Providence that they were blessed with so far-seeing and so

ciment. After the first interment, the friends in the procession produced Gladstone, and drank to "the health" of their departed friend! Altogether, it was an episode of "sixty years since," and a little more.

A few months ago Lord Londonderry tried the experiment of sending his coals to his own wharf in London, where they are sold direct to the consumer. His success has been so great that arrangements have been made to ship an increased supply from Seaham every week. Lord Durham has also entered into the same trade.

The authors of the Salvation Army announce that he requires £7,000 from his followers before the opening of his new Congress Hall, at Clapton, on the 13th instant, and also that he will thank those who believe in the Army to provide beds for 998 of his officers, who are shortly expected in town for a few days. I have yet to learn, however, that he has promised to issue a balance-sheet showing how he has expended the £15,052 19s. 9½d. already subscribed for the hall, and the various other large sums he has sent to him for general purposes, or that he will give a clear account of what is going to do with the sum of £7,000 required.

I should advise my readers to look after their spoons. The following well-known advertisement has appeared again:—"Mrs. P. very unhappy in not hearing from Mrs. M. Jones. Was in hopes to have seen her the beginning of the New Year. Been very ill."

I believe its appearance has never failed to herald a successful robbery.

At the life-boat house on the shore, at Brighton, there is a daily register kept of the force of the wind, etc. On Saturday last, when the entire town was almost blown to the ground, and the waves were sweeping over the King's-road, the register was:—"Strong breeze; cloudy blue sky." What, then do Brighton folks consider a storm?

Of course, there are a considerable number of ladies on the walls of the Academy, either dressed in the strange colours affected by the aesthetes, and with the agonised expression on their countenances which these people would have us believe is the perfection of female beauty, or with nothing on. Take, for instance, "The Tree of Forgiveness." Undoubtedly Phyllis is clasping unclad Demophoon. A couple of hours went through me at the thought of such a Phyllis honouring me with her affections. And yet we are asked to regard this nymph as the type of beauty! Most of the ladies looking at the pictures or looking at each other were arrayed in the fashions of the nineteenth century, but there was a sprinkling of "artistic" costumes. The latest effort of aestheticism seemed to be a sort of monk's robe, falling straight from the shoulders to the feet, with a sash tied round the place where the waist ought to be, and a large, slouching hat. Role, hat, and sash are in plush, and of a dark green colour. A *pinet-nez* is worn with this costume. Those aesthetes who did not adopt this costume, affected satin of a bright canary colour.

Some other of the costumes worn by the fair visitors are worthy of notice. A young American lady, who wore a cream-coloured empire dress, the straight folds of which ended in a remarkable ruffle, whose constituent parts were silk and lace, was, to say the least, conspicuous. Her bonnet was a very simple picture of her ruff, with large wide brim and high conical crown, from the top of which floated five large plumes of feathers. An artistic triumph was compassed by two sisters who wore brown, relieved with cowslips, and carried dainty little feathered hats, with a profusion of white flowers and ferns. One or two dresses of garnet-coloured velvet were conspicuous by reason of the extra dimensions of the crinoline worn beneath them. One was mercifully short; another more mercilessly long.

The warm-hearted generosity of the Irish nation was never better illustrated than at the Thames-street Police-court one day last week. A bricklayer, hailing from Erin's Isle, applied to Mr. Luchington for a warrant against a man who had given him the two black eyes, and other damage he exhibited. Asked why he desired a warrant, and would not be content with the usual summons, he gave this very characteristic reply:—"Why, sure, sorr, if yees give me a summons, he will come on till this day week, and fair it is that I'm daff I shall have forgiven him long before then."

I am distinctly on Papa's side. Just fancy the ridiculous position Papa Oliver Price Bennett now finds himself in after Mr. Mansfield's decision. It appears that the Misses Price would stay out too long, and that their parents hit upon the expedient of cutting off their hair to punish them, whereupon Mr. Mansfield, the magistrate, observes that Papa had no right to disfigure his daughters, and sends him over a £50 to keep peace with them and towards their hair. Papa is now in All this comes of the aesthetic mania; even grave magistrates now look more "to the plating of hair and the putting on of apparel" than to that meek and quiet spirit which Papa and the Apostles profess. Miss Price and her sister will now no doubt dress with all the splendour and luxurious character, and stay out at nights more than ever. The last link of parental authority is probably broken, and broken, too, by the magistrate—and as for peace, the only chance of peace with these silly, headstrong, not to say hair-dressing girls, is not thus to give them the rein, but to rule and protect them in spite of themselves, until that arduous duty can be delegated to some husband who desires rather an "hair appointment" than more than "hair appointment" at present.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON ON THE IRISH CRISIS.
Addressing a meeting of Middlesex electors in the Brentford Town Hall on Wednesday night (Mr. Henry Croxford in the chair), Lord George Hamilton said he never in his life stood before a meeting with feelings of greater dependency than he had at the present moment. Hitherto there had always been subjects upon which Liberals and Conservatives agreed to differ, but there were certain other questions which the public mind of both parties unanimously regarded as outside the pale of party politics. By the announcements made in Parliament by her Majesty's Government on Tuesday he was sorry to see there had been brought within the range of practical politics questions which he hoped would have been considered as altogether outside. Men who had been arrested on suspicion of treasonable practices had been liberated, and it was intimated that the protection of Life and Property Act was not to be renewed. Time after time in the House of Commons had he heard Mr. Gladstone denounce the Land League as preaching doctrines of public plunder. Pointing to the Land League members sitting in the House, he had cried "Crime dogs your footstep!" and other members of the Government had also reiterated that the Land League was directly associated with crime, terror, and intimidation. Grosser and graver outrages had been committed within the last month than perhaps had been during the last two years, and yet Mr. Gladstone now turned round and opened the door for the very men he had denounced as the authors for the outrages. What must be the consequences? Mr. Parnell has frankly admitted over and over again that he had not taken his coat off to do the work of the Land League if he did not see that by it he could lay the foundations of the legislative independence of Ireland. For the next month or two Ireland might be tolerably quiet, because it seemed part of the compact which had been entered into between the Majesty's Government and the members of the Land League that something of that sort should take place. No doubt many Liberals would go about throwing up their hands and devoutly returning thanks to Providence that they were blessed with so far-seeing and so

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NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MAY 3-4, 1882.

THE AGRICULTURAL PROBLEM.

Perhaps there never was a time when the agricultural prospects of the country were more anxious matter to those immediately concerned than they now are. Several questions formerly asked in a very speculative mood are now serious and vital. Can farmers live on the land and pay fair rent? Can landowners reckon on the rents they have hitherto received and laid their calculations upon? Has the English labourer proper inducement to stay at home, and turn a deaf ear to the tempting solicitations coming to him daily from the Western and Southern Hemispheres? What is the future of that vast and most interesting fabric of society which many generations and much legislative wisdom have reared on the simple basis of agricultural industry? Now for a long time, every year has seen British agriculture less and less of a monopoly, less and less dominating in the markets of the world. For most kinds of produce the incidents of American agriculture affect our prices much more than those of our own. If our grain crops were all blighted or drowned, and our cattle and sheep were more than decimated, an average year in the United States would fill up the gap, as far as the British consumer is concerned. Our farmers might pay no rent, and our landowners might find no extra employment to eke out their scanty wages. But all the other industries, or, at least, most of them, might feel no difference. We are tending in this direction, and it is quite clear that we should all realise what we are coming to. But meanwhile there does survive, and even rear its head in the hope of better days—the old agricultural system; the three classes our economists delight to honour—the proprietors, the farmers, and the tillers of the soil. They are still our idea of Old England. They still seem to us the true heirs of our ancient virtues and historic glories. We go into the country to see England as it was before coal covered the land with wildernesses of brick and mortar, hid the sky smoked the cattle, begrimed leaf and blade, and made cleanliness impossible. There is hardly an Englishman who is not happier in green fields and hedgerows than amid the glories of palatial and ecclesiastical architecture. Population and industry are necessary to these charming ideas. We think of the people there, the happy homes, the simple tastes, and the facility with which these children of nature learn to love, to respect, and to enjoy good masters and mistresses. Is this now a Fool's Paradise, or is it not? Is it possible that that day is not far distant when the soil of even the most favoured part of this favoured island will be abandoned by agriculture, and given up to parks, model farms, ornamental grounds, preserves, shootings, and rabbit warrens? Happily there are still some kinds of agricultural produce, those of the dairy in particular, that will not bear oceanic or continental traffic. Even with regard to other things, there will always be those who appreciate flavour and freshness. The man and the home farm will always be associated. But there must be something more than sentiment and refined taste, if agriculture is to retain its old place in the national industry. It is discredit to a landowner to become an auctioneer, and to prey either on the wild hopes or the necessities of his customers. It is discredit in this way to obtain the promise to pay a rent which the least calculation will show to be impossible. The commonest and oldest teachers held that where for any reason the other party in a transaction was not quite competent to do justice to himself, you were bound to put yourself in his place and see that he was doing himself no wrong. That rule has lately been much departed from, and the result, in this country, not to speak of Ireland, has been that humanity and common justice have avenged themselves with a reaction. That reaction has been the general throwing up of these impossible engagements. Such acts of repudiation are scandalous, if only that they weaken the faith of man in man. No doubt many have availed themselves of the examples set, to do what was not necessary in their own cases. However that may be, the landowners are now called to ascertain for their own guidance what farmers can afford to promise with a fair hope of fulfilment. The calculation ought to begin at the tenant's end of it. The landlord is always under an almost irresistible temptation to start from a calculation of his own expenditure on the purchase or selling value, and the improvement of the farm. Paying a fancy price for the land he will expect a fancy rent. The real question is what the tenant can pay in average years. In the choice of a tenant it has also to be considered whether he is a man likely to lay by for bad years and make the fat years cover the lean ones. Any how, if the landowner will not see the question from the tenant's standpoint as well as from his own, he may thank himself for it if the engagement is one day repudiated, and the farm thrown on his hands.—Times.

IS ENGLAND BECOMING SOBER?

We may take it as proved that Englishmen on an average drink at least 17 per cent. less alcoholic beverages than they did in 1874-5. What has been the chief factor in bringing about this notable diminution? There is little reason to doubt that the principal cause must be sought in the prolonged depression of trade from which we have but partially recovered. If wages were higher, more money would be spent in drink. Already the turn of the tide is showing itself in a slight but perceptible increase of consumption. According to Mr. Hoyle, we spent a million more in intoxicants in 1881 than in 1880. A check to the revival of trade would do more to reduce "the drink bill" than all the other agencies combined. That there has not been a great increase of consumption is probably due to the continuance of the depression in the agricultural districts and the disorder in Ireland. But when all this has been said, it must be admitted that, without the

operation of other causes, the revival of trade would have brought about a greater increase in 1881 than that which actually took place. Popular education has probably done something to wean the working man from the public-house, and of late years temperance reformers have at last begun to see that if the campaign which they wage is to be successful it must be carried on by weapons more effective than tracts and more solid than teetotal lectures. The spread of the coffee palace movement, to which Mr. Gladstone referred, is a remarkable feature of our times. In Liverpool there are nearly fifty of these popular rivals of the public-house, and in nearly every large centre of industry in the north they may be counted by the score. In London they have been less successful. The Coffee Tavern Company, with a capital of £32,000, and some fifteen places of business, has last week had to confess to a net loss on the year's working of £2,800, or nearly 9 per cent. Most of the provincial companies are said to be earning handsome dividends, and there are some even in London whose success leaves nothing to be desired. Another cause of the diminution can be found in the Irish Sunday Closing Act. Like the Forbes Mackenzie Act in Scotland, that measure has materially diminished the sale of drink. In 1877 the Irish drink bill was twelve millions. In 1880 it had fallen to nine. In addition to the influence of these social and legislative reforms, it is only fair to recognise the increased activity and energy of the propaganda which is carried on in favour of temperance. Good Templarism, which promised well at first, has practically effaced itself. Of 160,000 members which it enrolled in nine years in Scotland, only 13,000 remain on its books. Nor have the ordinary temperance societies made much headway. The chief improvement has been wrought by the Blue Ribbon Army, a purely temperance organization, which has enrolled 370,000 members within the last twelve months; the crusade against intemperance conducted by Cardinal Manning and the Catholic clergy, who have found "Boy-cotting" a useful weapon in the "holier war" against vice; and last, but by no means least, the very remarkable operations of the Salvation Army. The net result is that, although trade is reviving, the sale of drink is not keeping pace with the revival of trade. According to the newly-published report of the union of men engaged in iron-ship building, the earning power of their members is now at least 40s. a week greater than it was three years ago. The increase, representing, as it does, an addition of nearly half a million a year to the wages of men employed in a single industry, has perhaps swelled the charge-sheets of Glasgow and Tyneside, but it is not all squandered in drink, as it has been in 1873-4. The most of it is spent in other ways; but some of it is saved. In 1880, according to the report of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies, the 5,787,356 members of the various societies connected with the working classes had accumulated funds amounting to within a trifle of fifty millions sterling. In the Post Office Savings Bank in 1881 there were deposits of thirty-seven millions, and in the older savings-bank of more than £15,000,000. Altogether, therefore, there is an accumulated fund of £139,000,000, chiefly representing the savings of the working classes. This, of course, is all very well, but as long as all the deposits in the savings-banks and the funds of the friendly societies do not exceed by much more than 10 per cent. the money expended in intoxicants in 1881 it is evident that very much more is to be done before England puts away her most flagrant vice.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE LONDON PRESS SIXTY YEARS SINCE.

At the close of the great war there were six daily papers published in London, which exercised a considerable influence on political affairs. These six papers were the Times, the Courier, the Chronicle, the Advertiser, the Herald, and the Post; and of these six the Times was far the most important. The Times in 1816 enjoyed a circulation of 8,000 copies. It paid a stamp duty to the Government of about £200 a week, or of £15,000 a year. But even this duty was only one portion of the burden on its proprietors. The paper on which it was printed was taxed, the advertisements which were inserted in it were taxed; and ten per cent. of its profits were paid as income-tax. It was under such circumstances that the greatest journal that the world has ever seen was produced during the earlier years of its eventful career. The Times was commenced by John Walter in 1785, as the Daily Universal Register; it adopted its present name in 1788. In 1803 Walter was succeeded by his son, John Walter the second. Dr. Stoddart, in the first instance, and subsequently Thomas Barnes, were engaged as editors of the paper under his management. Barnes assumed the editorship of the Times in 1816, and succeeded by his ability and discretion in increasing the great reputation which the paper had already acquired. But a much greater impulse than Barnes' abilities could give had a few months before been imparted to it. In November, 1814, the Times was, for the first time, printed by steam. The machinery was far less perfect than that which is at present in use; but it constituted an extraordinary advance in the history of newspapers. Before steam was used it had been impossible to do more than strike off 450 copies of any paper in an hour. The circulation of a newspaper had depended, not on the demand for it, but on the capability of the hand-press to meet the demand. The imperfect machine introduced in 1814 enabled 1,100 sheets to be impressed in an hour. The paper was printed nearly three times as rapidly as before, and the public could be provided with five copies with the ease with which they had previously been supplied with two. The introduction of machine-printing at once confirmed the Times in the precedence which it had already attained. With one short interval, in 1828, it enjoyed for forty years a larger circulation than any other newspaper.

The circulation of the Courier, in 1816, was only inferior to that of the Times. It sold about 5,000 copies a day. It was an evening newspaper, and was in the habit of issuing edition after edition. It was first established in 1792, was distinguished for its ultra-Liberal principles, and was on two occasions the subject of political prosecutions. In 1799 the Courier was pur-

chased by Daniel Stuart, the proprietor of the Post. Stuart was a Tory; and the Courier, of course, adopted Tory principles. The Post had been started ten years before the Courier, or in 1782, and had been purchased by Stuart for a very small sum in 1785. Stuart had a remarkable faculty for discovering literary talent and for obtaining the assistance of literary men on moderate terms. He engaged Coleridge, Lamb, and Mackintosh to write for the Morning Post, and he occasionally availed himself of their services on the Courier. Stuart, after converting the Post into a valuable property, sold it in 1803; he retired from the Courier in 1816. The Post, in the present day, has the popularity which it acquired at the commencement of the century. The Courier never recovered from the decreased demand for news after the conclusion of peace.

In 1816 the Morning Chronicle had a much smaller circulation than the Times; but it enjoyed, in some respects, a higher reputation than any other newspaper. Commenced in 1769, it was the oldest of the leading papers. Its editor, James Parry, was uniformly treated with a deference which was paid to no other editor. He was the first editor of a newspaper who had the spirit to send shorthand writers into the House of Commons. He succeeded in obtaining even higher literary talent on his staff than Stuart collected for the Post and the Courier. John Campbell, who subsequently became Lord Chancellor; Thomas Campbell, the poet; Coleridge, Mackintosh, Hazlitt, and McCulloch, all placed their pens at different periods at the disposal of Parry. The Chronicle profited from the ability which it thus employed, and at the close of the century, enjoyed a reputation which was hardly inferior to that of the Times.

Some of the highest literary ability in the land was then employed in contributing to the press; yet writers in the press were regarded at the close of the eighteenth and at the commencement of the nineteenth century as of an inferior class. It was supposed to be ungentlemanlike for any one to write for hire. Reporters in 1798 were described by Abbot as "black-guard newsmen." Ten years later, or in 1808, the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn made a by-law excluding all persons who had written in the daily papers from being called to the bar. More than twenty years afterwards a Lord Chancellor offended the propriety of his supporters and excited their animadversions by asking the editor of the Times to dinner. The press was regarded as a pestilential nuisance, which it was essential to destroy. Southey had himself once been a journalist, yet, in 1817, he deliberately declared to Lord Liverpool, "You must curb the press, or it will destroy the constitution of the country." The Benchers, he added, "can be effectual for checking the intolerable license of the press but that of making transportation the punishment of its abuse."—Spencer Walpole.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse and Rhine, arrived at Windsor on Wednesday afternoon, and their Majesties, with Princess Beatrice, walked and drove this morning. The Grand Duke and Princess Victoria of Hesse and the Duke of Connaught rode out. The Queen held a Council to-day at a quarter before three o'clock, at which were present—Earl Spencer, K.G., Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Carlisle, K.P., and the Right Hon. Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. Earl Spencer had an audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on being declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Queen received Prince John Gichia, the Rumanian Minister, who was introduced by Earl Spencer, and presented a letter of commendation to her Majesty from the King of Rumania. The Prince of Wales and the Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, Mr. Archer, Agent General for the colony of Queensland, had the honour of being presented to the Queen by Earl Spencer, and the Prince of Wales presented an album containing a record of the visit of Prince Albert to the Duke and Princess of Wales to Queensland. Lord Sandhurst and Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, the Lord and Groom in Waiting, were in attendance.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Connaught and the infant Princess, attended by Lady Adela Larking and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, (Knight of Kerry), left Windsor at 4.10 p.m. for London.

Prince Frederick William of Hesse visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Wednesday.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke and Captain Honneus dined with the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone at their residence in Downing-street on Wednesday evening.

The Duke of Grafton has arrived at his residence in Grosvenor-place, from Wakefield Lodge, Northamptonshire.

The Earl and Countess of Rosslyn have arrived at 2, Hamilton-place, for the season.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and the Hon. Mrs. Glynne have arrived at 33, Piccadilly, for the season.

Lord and Lady Tollerbach and family arrived at their residence in St. James's-square on Wednesday, from Peckforton Castle, Cheshire.

The funeral of Lady Alexina Coventry will take place at Brompton Cemetery on Saturday, at half-past eleven o'clock.

The Right Hon. the speaker gave his sixth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Lady Jane Lovett have arrived at 48, Wilton-crescent, from Wychnor Park.

Mr. Magniac, M.P., and Hon. Mrs. Magniac and Miss Magniac have arrived at their residence, Chesterfield House for the season.

THE ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO UPSET THE IRISH MAIL.—A Rugby correspondent writes:—One of the London and North-Western Railway Company's detectives from Rugby was engaged on Tuesday investigating the circumstances attending the alleged attempt to upset the Irish mail near here. Circumstances seemed strongly to favour the assumption that the story of Thomas Rivett, the sign-man, who reported finding the obstruction, was a fabrication, and he was directly taxed with it. After a stubborn denial for four hours, he at length admitted that he placed the sleeper on the rails, and took it off again just before the arrival of the mail, and that his object was to gain promotion. He subsequently reduced the confession to writing voluntarily, and the matter is under the consideration of the directors to-day. Meanwhile Rivett is suspended from duty. He is 22 years of age, and has been in the employ of the Company nine years.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

The House of Commons was engaged during the earlier hours on Wednesday afternoon in a discussion of the School Boards (Scotland) Bill, in which most of the Scotch members took part. The object is to protect schoolmasters in Scotland against summary dismissal by giving them an appeal to the Department. The second reading was moved by Sir H. Maxwell, and supported by Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mr. Cochrane-Patrick, Mr. Dalrymple, and Lord C. Campbell, mainly on the ground that schoolmasters are now so much at the mercy of the School Boards composed of persons of inferior education, whose primary object it was to keep down the rates. The opposition to the Bill was led by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Baxter, who urged that the Bill would degrade the School Boards and put the schoolmasters above the governing bodies. Mr. Duff, Sir E. Colebrooke, Mr. Ramsay, Dr. Webster, the Lord Advocate, and other members spoke, and Mr. Mundella, on behalf of the Education Department, deprecated an appeal which he thought would lead to discord; but he admitted that there ought to be some provision to prevent dismissals without notice. Ultimately the Bill was withdrawn.

Mr. Sturgeson next moved the second reading of the Church Patronage Bill, which proposes to deal with the evils of the present system by requiring—first, that there shall be ample notice of sales, with a right to the parishioners to object on the score of mental, physical, or moral disqualifications, and extended power to the Bishop to veto an improper presentation; and, secondly, by extending the present law and prohibiting the sale of next presentations.

Mr. Llewellyn opposed the bill on the ground that it did not go far enough, and that it would be better to wait until public opinion had ripened. He saw no reason why the abolition should be confined to what he called the retail sale of next presentations while the wholesale sale of advowsons was left untouched. Disclaiming any desire to injure the Church, he made some discursive and general remarks on the question of Disestablishment.

Mr. RAIKES feared that the measure in its present shape would not be found acceptable, and he preferred Mr. Leatham's Bill, which swept away and did not merely nibble at the principle that Church patronage should be transferred for pecuniary considerations. Although he admitted and would not defend abuses of the system, the sale of advowsons, he was prepared to concede that had conferred great benefits on the Church and on society.

Mr. LEATHAM thought the bill did not go far enough, but supported it as a beginning; and Mr. HILBERT, the Earl of the Scotch peer, acceded to the second reading on the understanding that it should be referred to a Select Committee along with Mr. Leatham's Bill.

Mr. LLEWELLYN declined to join in this course, and Mr. Richard, in moving the adjournment of the debate, talked the bill out.

The House adjourned at 10 minutes to 6 o'clock.

THE RELEASED SUSPECTS.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

The Dublin correspondent of the Standard wrote on Tuesday night:—The complete change of front by the Government has produced the greatest surprise in Ireland. The extreme party is astonished at it, and proclaims it as a victory for Mr. Parnell all along the line. The moderate party, however, looks upon the altered policy with dismay and alarm. Mr. Dillon, Mr. Parnell, and Mr. O'Kelly, Dublin, as his friends were anxious to see him. He looks very pale and haggard, by the next train Messrs. Parnell and O'Kelly came to town, and drove in a cab to Mr. Dillon's residence at No. 6 Great Brunswick-street. Here they remained in consultation with Mr. Dillon and some friends for an hour. Subsequently Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Kelly visited Mrs. Molony, the treasurer of the Ladies' Land League, at her house in Mountjoy. They later visited other places in the town; but they avoided public observation, and seemed desirous there should be no demonstration. In fact, their presence in the city did not occasion the slightest commotion or excitement. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly left Dublin to-day at past seven o'clock this evening by the North Wall boat for London. They were seen off by Dr. Kenny and Mr. Fottrell, the ex-solicitor to the Land Commissioners. There was no demonstration of any kind, and no crowd. The Government chose this route to avoid any public manifestation. Mr. Givan, M.P., was a passenger by the same steamer. It is understood that Mr. Parnell expressed a wish that there should be no exhibition of enthusiasm in Dublin at present, as they regard the liberation as a mere act of justice. It is stated in well-informed circles in Dublin that Earl Spencer will only retain the office of Lord Lieutenant at the end of August, when Lord Dufferin will, of course, be placed upon the first sign of the "clearance" that is to be made among the permanent officials at the Castle was observed to-day. Colonel Hillier, the Inspector General of Constabulary, this afternoon left his department on a long leave of absence. It is understood that the Government will not resume his post at the Constabulary Office, and that his formal resignation will be sent in shortly. The Government in view of the general good delivery, has ordered lists to be made out classifying the imprisoned suspects under the following heads:—(1) Leaders of Leagues and simple persons charged with murders and outrages, and persons accused of treason-felony. To-day the following suspects were released from Kilmahina Gaol:—Daniel F. Gallagher, James F. Gallagher, John Ryan, Charles Leary, Philip Cronan, and Charles Cronan. It is expected that several other releases will soon be made. No attempt has yet been made at a demonstration in Dublin. In the county Galway, the people there celebrated the release on a grand scale. Gort, in the county Galway, was likewise in fête. At the Naas Board of Guardians to-day a resolution was passed congratulating Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly on their release. At the same time a resolution was passed to have the released members to a banquet. At Tralee this morning Mrs. Hanlon, Miss O'Neill, and Miss Hogan were arrested on warrants charging them with intimidation, advising against the payment of rent, and being members of an illegal society. The charges arose out of a meeting held there on Sunday last.

News has just reached Dublin that a torchlight procession is marching through the streets of Wexford, that town being brilliantly illuminated. The houses were illuminated, and crowds cheered for Mr. Parnell and his friends. Four bands, accompanied by crowds, marched through the town of Cashel, which showed numbers of blazing tar barrels and illuminated houses. The demonstration in Cork has been postponed till Monday next, when it is expected Mr. Parnell will visit the city. Tralee was in a state of jubilation. At Waterford there was a great demonstration and torchlight procession, headed by the City bands. An effigy of Mr. Foster was carried in front. The bonfires in the town and on the mountains are very numerous. The outlying towns in the County Cork have manifested their joy by blazing tar barrels,

decorated houses, and bands playing. A telegram from Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., set the people of Dungarvan into a joyful mood, as he announced the complete surrender of the Government. The result was that the streets were brilliantly illuminated, and the hills for miles round were plentifully dotted with immense piles of blazing turf. Such a scene has not been witnessed in that part of the south since O'Connell's time. Even in the north there were great rejoicings. Armagh was illuminated, but the grand Ulster demonstration was at Derry. At Dunsink, Ballyshannon, Ballina, Fermanagh, and other places the same course was adopted of a general illumination and band-playing. Telegrams are arriving in Dublin from various parts of the country announcing the public manifestations of joy at the change of Government policy.

Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly arrived at Euston Station on Thursday morning from Dublin. In an interview with a special representative of the Standard News Mr. Parnell communicated the following particulars respecting his release, and the course the Irish parliamentary party acting with him would probably adopt.—The news of the change in the Government's Irish policy was a surprise to me. The first intimation I had of anything unusual in the political situation was a telegram on Tuesday afternoon which I received in Kilmahina Gaol, stating Mr. Foster had resigned. We could scarcely credit it at first. Later in the day we had further confirmation of the news; and at 8.30 that evening the governor of the gaol announced that I was discharged, and that Messrs. Messrs. Dillon and O'Kelly, had also been set free. The governor further added that, so far as he had ascertained from opening his letters, four or five other suspects had been ordered to be released. The news being the latter had come by post; but the order of liberation came by special messenger from the Castle. The governor added that, judging from the framing of the communication he had received from the Castle, it was desired that we should leave the gaol on one day, and then the Governor pointed out that the word "immediately" was emphasized. Mr. Dillon, however, not feeling well, was anxious to stop until morning; but after some conversation we agreed to drive to Kingston. This we did, and put up at the hotel there. As we failed to catch the goods train for Avondale yesterday, we went back to Dublin and had interviews with our friends, and subsequently, with several members of the executive of the Ladies' Land League. We left Dublin by the North Wall boat last evening, with the view of attending a meeting of the Irish parliamentary party which has been called for two o'clock this afternoon to discuss the political outlook generally. After the meeting we are to go to the House of Commons. As to what the Irish parliamentary party will do, it is difficult to say until after the Government's new line of policy for Ireland has been disclosed. At present everything is so much a matter of speculation that it will be better to wait until we have seen what the Government are going to do with the land question. That is the pressing issue just now.

We are disposed to hear what they have to say on that and other matters. With regard to Michael Davitt, his release is one of the most vital importance, in order to secure the tranquillity of the country. Much of course will depend on who the new Irish Secretary is to be, for none but a thoroughly capable man is to be put in. No one of our party could, of course, take the office even if it were offered them; for it is improbable that the Government would concede the terms which would be asked before one of our party would ally himself with the Administration. I have to thank scores of friends for telegrams and messages of congratulation on my release. Among other messages I have received the following from the Archbishop of Cashel, at Thurles:—Archbishop of Cashel heartily congratulates Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly on their release. He congratulates the country through them on the general situation, though the triumph cannot be considered complete until Michael Davitt is free. He trusts that if he is appointed Chief Secretary, Mr. Parnell will release his message from a large roll of similar telegrams.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AND RUMOURS.

(FROM THE "TIMES.")

Although the appointment of Mr. Chamberlain to the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland has not yet been completed, there is a growing concurrence of belief that he will accept the office. It is true that in the first instance the right hon. gentleman strongly expressed his preference for the election of an Irishman to the post; but he is now reported to have acceded to the representations of several of his colleagues that he should himself undertake it; indeed there is a wide-spread opinion that under all the circumstances he could hardly refuse the duty if placed upon it by the Prime Minister. In view of the natural reluctance of Sir Charles Dilke to leave the Foreign Office, it is not improbable that an addition may be made to the Government by a fresh appointment to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. On Wednesday morning Lord Granville and Lord Spencer went to Downing-street together, and called on Mr. Gladstone. Lord Hartington also had an interview with the Premier.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The meeting of the Conservative Party which has been called for Friday was specially arranged to consider Mr. Smith's Motion on the subject of a peasant proprietary. It is probable, however, that the recent change in the policy of the Government will be brought under the notice of the meeting.

It is understood, that, after some hesitation and with a good deal of reluctance, Mr. Chamberlain will decide to accept the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The appointment will be acceptable to the extreme Irish Party, and they will endeavour to smooth Mr. Chamberlain's way as much as possible. Sir C. Dilke will become President of the Board of Trade with a seat in the Cabinet; and it is expected that Lord E. Fitzmaurice will be appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

At the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. Chamberlain had interviews with several of the Irish members.

Mr. R. Power intends to ask the Government whether they have now any objection to placing Mr. Parnell on the Printing Committee, in connection with the Bill now before the House, because the name of Mr. Parnell, who was on the Committee last year, was not included in the members proposed by the Government.

The question of resuscitating the Irish Land League is already under consideration. It is, however, probable that this step will be deferred for some time, if not till after the expiry of the Coercion Act.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

The probability of Sir Charles Dilke's going to the Board of Trade has given rise to speculation as to his successor at the Foreign Office. The names of Mr. Evelyn Ashley and Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice are mentioned in this connection.

It is doubtful whether the Conservative Opposition will accept Mr. Gladstone's challenge to a vote of censure. Certainly no steps will be taken in this direction after the meeting of the Conservative party on Friday.

We understand that the members of the Irish party who usually act with Mr. Parnell will place no obstacle in the way of a fair trial of the policy of Lord Spencer, and of the Chief Secretary who is about to be appointed.

(FROM THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

It is now believed that all rumours to the contrary notwithstanding, it is definitely settled that Mr. Chamberlain is to be the successor of Mr. Foster at the Irish Office. There is reason to believe that the new Chief Secretary will not succeed Mr. Foster as a member of the Cabinet. The name of Frederick Cavendish is mentioned in connection with the post, and it is not improbable that he may be selected as the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. Lord Frederick Cavendish, the brother of Lord Hartington, is the senior member for the North of Ireland, and has held the post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury since the formation of the present Ministry.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM "TRUTH.")

A great scandal was caused in Cornwall a few months ago by the elopement of a young lady, the daughter of a gentleman well-known in the county, with her father's groom. They fled to South Africa, and last week letters were received announcing that the damsel, having lost her illusions as completely as Aurora Floyd, is on her way home, leaving her companion in an hotel at Natal, where he has been engaged as waiter.

A considerable amount of time was occupied in pinioning Lamson prior to his execution, and a writer in the St. James's Gazette says that he, out of curiosity, had himself pinioned at Newgate, and that the operation lasted some minutes. I once tried the same experiment, with the same result. The straps are most complicated, and yet, as the only object is to deprive the "patient" of the use of his arms, this might easily be done by drawing them backwards, twisting a handkerchief once round each of his wrists, and then, after a second turn round both wrists, tying the ends together. One never knows what may occur; everyone, therefore, has a possible contingent interest in insisting that hanging should be made as little disagreeable as practicable.

Mr. George Howard has just closed all the public-houses on Lord Carlisle's Yorkshire estates, and the Castle Howard Hotel, at the entrance of the park, has been converted by Mrs. Howard into a convalescent home, which will be at the service of poor patients who are properly recommended, from all parts of the county. The first patients are to be received next week. This hotel was the old Gate House, and it used to swarm with mice. They could be seen running about the walls in broad daylight. It is hoped they have been expelled, or a residence there will scarcely tend to recuperate a nervous invalid.

An astounding scene took place a few days ago at a funeral in a parish in one of the Scotch border counties. A procession was slowly winding its way along the road to the churchyard, when two others were seen approaching from different directions. Almost at the same moment, the two processions made a "spurt," each, wishing to get first to the ground, so that the hearse and coaches actually reached the gate at a gallop, the mourners appearing to participate in the excitement. After the first interment, the friends in the procession were ordered to dismount, and the hearse was to be driven direct to the consumer. His success has been so great that arrangements have been made to ship an increased supply from Seaham every week. Lord Durham has also entered into the same trade.

The autocrat of the Salvation Army announces that he requires £7,000 from his followers before the opening of his new Congress Hall, at Clapton, on the 13th instant, and also that he will thank those who believe in the Army to present him with a gift of £100, which he is shortly expected to turn for a few days. I have yet to learn, however, that he has promised to issue a balance-sheet showing how he has expended the £13,032 19s. 3½d. already received for the hall, and the various other large sums he has had sent to him for general purposes, or that he will give a clear account of what he is going to do with the sum of £7,000 required.

I should advise my readers to look after their spouses. The following well-known advertisement has appeared again:—

"Mrs. T. very unhappy in not hearing from Mrs. M. Jones. Was in hopes to have seen her the other day. Her husband is a very bad man. I believe its appearance has never failed to herald a successful robbery."

At the lifeboat house on the shore, at Brighton, there is a daily register kept of the names of the wind, etc. On Saturday last, when the entire town was almost buried under the ground, and the waves were sweeping over the King's-road, the register marked "Strong breeze; cloudy blue sky." What, then do Brighton folks consider a storm?

There is a considerable number of ladies on the walls of the Academy, either dressed in the strange colours affected by the aesthetes, and with the agonised expression on their countenances which these people would have us believe is the perfection of female beauty, or with nothing on. Take, for instance, "The Tree of Forgiveness." Unclothed Phyllis is clasping unclad Demophoon. A cold shudder went through me at the thought of such a Phyllis hugging me with her affections. And yet are we asked to gaze on this as the type of beauty! Most of the ladies looking at the pictures or looking at each other were arrayed in the fashions of the nineteenth century, but there was a sprinkling of "artistic" costumes. The latest fashion was a dress of a dark green colour. A pin-eater was worn with this costume. Those aesthetes who did not adopt this costume, affected satin of a bright canary colour.

Some other of the costumes worn by the fair visitors are worthy of notice. A young American lady, who wore a cream-coloured empire dress, the straight folds of which ended in a remarkable ruffle, whose constituent parts were silk and lace, was, to say the least, conspicuous. Her bonnet was as rampantly picturesque as her ruff, with large wide brim and high coronal crown. A pin-eater was worn with this costume. Those aesthetes who did not adopt this costume, affected satin of a bright canary colour.

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

The *Standard* says—Everybody will feel that this is no moment for manifestations of Party spirit. Were we to give way to feel that no one could call unnatural, we hardly know where a legitimate indignation might stop. But in presence of so apparent an incident larger considerations must be paramount and must be employed only to express in the most court and compact manner possible what the whole nation is thinking. The first feeling on Sunday was undoubtedly that the Prime Minister had been the victim of a day's misadventure, and numbers, and that he would have to tender to her Majesty the resignation of himself and his colleagues. No one wishes to address unnecessary approaches to a Statesman, but the thought that it might be so can surmise, and most men will commiserate. But can Mr. Gladstone any longer remain in the head of affairs? And as every member of the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, has been the extraordinary recipient of policy that has been so completely reversed by the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, his fall would necessarily entail the retirement of some of his colleagues. The entire administration would be changed by the death of the Prime Minister. If the Government were to be permitted in Dublin on Saturday night, and unfortunately for the Prime Minister and his colleagues, the change finds them in the position of having abandoned the Government of the country to the hands of a man whose unpopularity is so great that he has been expelled from the country with unrelenting bitterness, the only policy which is now possible in Ireland, the Prime Minister cannot but like Cranmer, renege his reclamation. He cannot. Mr. Forster not been driven to resign by violence, but by the force of circumstances, "force" is no remedy" not been once more adopted by the Cabinet; had coercion not been thrown over by the Government as once more replaced by conciliation, the Government would have been the stronger, and have survived even the murder of the Prime Minister and his colleagues. But it seems to be that the decision of such a vote leaves

(Signed) CHAS. S. PARNELL.
JOHN DILLON.
MICHAEL DAVITT."

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who appeared to labour under much distress of mind, said that the deed was the work of men who rejoiced in coercion, conflict, hatred, strife, and bloodshed, for it played their game. They did not want the land question, nor the arrears question, nor any other question settled, and the moment they saw a policy of con-

release of the suspects; had the theory that "force is no remedy," not been once more adopted by the Cabinet; had coercion not been thrown over by the Government and once more replaced by conciliation, they might easily have weathered the storm and have survived even the murder of two of their own associates. But it seems to us

A considerable portion of Lord Lichfield's Staffordshire property, near Lichfield, is to be sold in the course of this summer. The property is situated in a fine park, and is well known to all travellers by the London & Western line, is shut up, and its owners have been living for more than a year at a villa at Newton, on the south coast of the Isle of Wight.

It is the general impression in Lancashire that Hamilton Palace will shortly be pulled down, in order that the mines may be opened which are supposed to lie beneath the palace. The greater part of the state furniture has been stripped bare within the last fortnight; not only the pictures, but the furniture, china, and cabinets have been removed by the Duke, who has sent from London the Duke of Devonshire to take possession of the property for the purpose. The stables and kennels are to be pulled down, and the stables are to be dismantled in the course of a few weeks, and the whole contents of the house will be sold. Hamilton Palace was inhabited, and then only for short intervals, by the Duke of Devonshire, and then by the present Duke, more than fifty years since.

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Galignani's News-Sheet.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 13-14, 1882.

THE WEEKLY PAPERS ON THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

The *Spectator* can see no reason, in the great crime which has sullied the United Kingdom, for any departure from the remedial policy the Government had previously adopted. "rather, we see reason for more resolute adherence to it. That policy is to govern Ireland according to Irish ideas, so far as the moral law and the integrity of the kingdom will admit; and it would be sound, if the Land Leaguers themselves had been the authors of the assassinations. There could, in that case, have been no further trace or consultation with them, a crushing blow to their interests, and they would have been left to their own devices, but one of avowed war; but religion is not tainted by the conduct of persecutors, or freedom by the crimes of anarchists, and the Government ought still, even in that extreme case, to have gone unshrinking forward to remove every removable grievance even alleged by the Irish people, and to help them towards the social condition with which alone they will be content. As it is, however, there is no occasion for an argument against whether or not would result. The Land Leaguers had nothing to do with the murders, which were palpably directed against them as much as against Government, and were intended to make all conciliation or compromise between Ireland and Great Britain impossible. They were organised by one of the Secret Societies, whose members alike desire and profit by anarchy, who are animated, not by love of Ireland, but by implacable hatred of the British, and who saw in the chance that the new departure might succeed, a crushing blow to their interests, and their hopes. To allow their criminality to deflect the course of the British Government, would be to allow it to succeed. The object of the assassins was to create fury in England and suspicion in Ireland; their hope was that the British would begin a campaign of repression, which could be represented as an outburst of brutality; their dearest wish was to have that Englishmen were shedding Irish blood, imprisoning Irish leaders, refusing all consideration to the Irish distressed. To gratify such passions is for a British Government impossible, and they would not be justified in doing it, even if retrogression was of itself wise. It is, however, not wise. There is not one argument for the recent modification of policy in the direction of remedial legislation which is affected by the murders. If it was right to release the political suspects last week, it is right this week, when the party of anarchy has displayed in so terrible a manner its profound distrust and loathing for them. If it was right to abandon Coercion yesterday, it is right to-day, when the assassins have shown how little it cowed them, how useless it was to prevent them, how futile a protection it afforded to society. If it was wise before the murders to compound for arrears, it is right after them, when the desperadoes are ready to take advantage of the discontent which those arrears create; and if we needed peasant proprietors before, we need them now, when the garrison of order demands reinforcement from the body of the Irish people. The argument for remedial legislation would be irresistible, even if no public promises had been made; but they were made, and to break them would be to display a degree of vacillation in the presence of armed outrage which would reflect the deepest discredit upon the Government.

The Bill which Sir William Harcourt introduced on Thursday evening for the repression and punishment of crime in Ireland had been, remarks the *Saturday Review*, as he informed the House, for some time under the consideration of the Cabinet. It is not the fruit of a panic arising from the recent political murder; it does not in any special manner touch on crimes like the murders of Mr. Burke and Lord Frederick Cavendish. It is a Bill designed to meet that paralysis of law and order, that reign of terror and blood, which existed and triumphed in Ireland before the recent political assassination was even contemplated. The only effect of this assassination has been to give the Bill priority over all other Government measures. The Bill proposes, first, to provide for the punishment of crime. This is to be effected by the creation of a new tribunal, consisting of three judges, whose sentence must be unanimous, and there will be an appeal to a court, consisting of five other judges, the majority of which must uphold a conviction if it is to be sustained; and this Court of Appeal may, if it thinks fit, rehear the case and receive the testimony of new witnesses. The second part of the Bill has for its object to prevent crime, and to anticipate the action of the criminal. Here the Bill is unquestionably stringent, and, if properly worked, ought to be effective. Lastly, the Alien Act is to be revived for Ireland, and the emissaries of O'Donovan Rossa are to be deprived of the hospitality hitherto given them. The third part of the Bill deals with instigation to crime. Membership in a secret society is to be an offence in itself; there are to be sweeping provisions against intimidation in every form, the nature of which provisions Sir William Harcourt did not describe, but which would probably make any kind of boycotting punishable. Any compact that may have been made with the extreme Irish section in Parliament was, of course, at an end; and the chief representatives of this section flamed with indignation at a Bill which they described as worthy of Russia rather than of England, and proclaimed that all hopes of their aiding the government of Ireland by England must henceforth be abandoned. Mr. Goschen made the only reply that could be at once appropriate and conclusive when he declared that England did not in the least want their help, and would continue to govern Ireland as an integral part of the United Kingdom, and make English law and English strength prevail there as in every other part of the British Islands.

The Government has failed, the *Statist* declares, to turn to good account the shock to public feeling in Ireland given by the Phoenix Park murders, and has introduced a Bill which, we fear, will intensify the blood-feud between the two countries. The pressure to adopt drastic measures possibly was irresistible. Not alone have the hot

heads of England and Scotland been crying out for them, but the moderate Liberals of Ireland have joined in the cry. Still, the Bill is a grievous blunder. In the first place, it empowers Lord Spencer, a well-meaning, weak, somewhat foolish man, to suspend trial by jury wherever he pleases in Ireland for three years and to constitute a Special Commission of three judges, which is to be both judge and jury. A more unwise proposal could hardly be made. There will be a universal belief that the judges are expected to convict, and if they do, they will be accused of doing the dirty work of the Government against their own countrymen, and the hatred they will thus excite will be extended to them when presiding at civil cases. The second part of the Bill authorises the police, by day or by night, to search houses, to arrest persons found out at night, and also to arrest suspicious strangers. In other words, it authorises domiciliary visits and arbitrary arrests, and it revives the Curfew Act. Summary jurisdiction in these cases is given to two magistrates. There being in Ireland a revolt of the peasantry against the landlords, Ministers, to restore order and infuse respect for law, propose to arm the landlords with absolute power over the tenants. Has any reasonable man a doubt of the result? Lastly, the Bill deals with intimidation, in a clause which the Home Secretary himself admits to be very wide, and it also provides for the suppression of newspapers alleged to incite to crime—apparently, that is, the right of public meeting and of free speech is to be seriously restricted. We doubt the efficacy of such legislation, for all experience serves to show that by hindering agitation it promotes conspiracy and engenders crime. But the whole Bill seems to us conceived in a wrong spirit, and to be calculated to keep alive the hatred of the law in Ireland.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

The *Spectator* thinks that the speech of M. de Freycinet, on Thursday, though intentionally reticent, throws some light upon the dangerous situation now existing in Egypt. Certain Turkish and Circassian officers had plotted to kill or arrest, or, it may be, only to depose, Arabi Bey, and a court-martial ordered by the latter condemned them to imprisonment in the Sudan, a penalty exceedingly severe in itself, and likely to be followed by secret executions. It ordered, moreover, that large groups of officers, not tried, or even named should be placed under surveillance. The Khedive, Tewfik, who is a Turk, and who was warned from Constantinople that the sentence was inadvisable, refused to confirm it, and substituted exile upon half-pay, thus, among other things, securing the officers' lives. The effect of this decision on the army is to show every officer hostile to Arabi Pasha that he has a protector in Tewfik; and the "Ministry"—that is, the two army leaders—have in desperation convoked the Notables, without the Khedive's consent, and therefore illegally, in order to propose the deposition of Tewfik, and the substitution of some other candidate. Such a proceeding is, of course, revolutionary, and can only be made successful by the instrumentality of some army, which if it obeys Mahmoud and Arabi, openly announces that it is the supreme power in the country, with the right of making and unmaking rulers. It is simply impossible that such a pretension should be tolerated while Egypt is protected, and while the Sultan is prevented from asserting his ultimate right to restore the authority of his Firman by despatching troops. The two Powers to whom Europe has delegated its authority must intervene, and only three methods of intervention are in practice possible. Either England and France must authorise Turkish troops to land, or they must employ the troops of some other Power, say Greece, or they must land their own men at Alexandria and Suez to support the Khedive. The consequences of a deposition of Tewfik by military violence may be most dreadful, and we trust that the two Governments will not only act, but act with an energy which will give heart to the Khedive, whose weakness has allowed so dangerous a crisis. If he had arrested Arabi at first, promising at the same time the redress of the main grievance, the European domination in affairs outside the Debt, the army would have remained what it properly is—a very obedient, very ill-paid, and very badly-drilled local militia.

Affairs in Egypt, which, as the *Economist* showed last week, have for some time past been moving rapidly to a crisis, have now reached that stage. The choice of a course of action that remains to us is only a choice of difficulties. None but responsible statesmen who have an insight into the inner workings of the Government, and who have brought into operation can possibly form a sound opinion as to what is best to be done in the circumstances, and even they must have the utmost difficulty in deciding upon the course to be followed. This much can only be said, that it is essential that whatever is to be done be done promptly. The situation is much too grave to admit of any procrastination, and it is satisfactory to gather from the statement of Ministers that this is clearly recognised. The promise that as full explanations as possible will be made on Monday night, may be taken to indicate that by that time a definite line of policy will have been adopted and put in process of execution. And meanwhile, reading, as he himself suggested, between the lines of Sir Charles Dilke's speech, we have an implied assurance that such steps as are necessary to protect the life and property of Europeans have already been taken. That is as much as could be expected of the Government at present, but the further development of their policy will be watched with much anxiety.

THE "TERRORISTS."

The gentleman who signs himself "Warhawk" obtained considerable notoriety just six years ago, after the Bremerhaven explosion, by the letters he wrote to the papers on the subject of secret devices for the destruction of ships in the open sea, and he had been known before that as an expert in Secret Societies:—

His personality is no secret, and anything that he tells us about murderous revolutionary associations is at least worthy of consideration. He now says plainly that there need be no difficulty in finding the perpetrators of the Dublin murders. Not only those murders but also other Irish outrages, have been the work of a society with which he has had intimate relations. The "International" of which we heard so much ten years ago, was a society without much back-

bone. It has died out, but its really effective members organised about five years ago another association called the "Terrorists," who seem devoted to the perpetration of murder and outrage by contract—ready to be hired as bravo, and with a decided penchant for their business. Another society, far more important than the Land League, and having its headquarters in America, is at work in Ireland, and makes use of the "Terrorists." The Land League knows of this, but does not meddle with it. Now, therefore, "Warhawk" proposes that by giving good terms we should secure the best of these Terrorists as a secret police on our own behalf, and that, as regards immediate action—their arrest and the Phoenix Park assassins—we should at once promise immunity from extradition to any one who gives us information. The men who could help us have reason to fear that the police will not be so lenient, and then hand them over to Russia or Germany. But for this distrust they would be glad to take the ten thousand pounds. Indeed, "Warhawk" knows of one man whose mouth will be opened as soon as he gets assurance against extradition. Of all this one can but say that the proof of the pudding is in the eating. If "Warhawk" can make good his words, he deserves some of the ten thousand pounds. If not, he deserves hanging for putting people on a wrong scent.—*Evening Standard.*

GREAT FIRE IN BERLIN.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Friday night:—

The Grand Hygienic Exhibition here, which was to be opened by the Crown Prince on Monday next, was this evening completely destroyed by fire. It is not certain how or in what part of the building, the conflagration originated, but it broke out at about a quarter to seven, and before half-past nine the stately wooden pile and all its costly contents lay a heap of smoking ruins. The exhibition of the flames was favoured by a conflagration of the combustible nature of the building. The Fire Brigade of Berlin is a thoroughly organised and efficient body; but though about a score of engines were promptly on the ground, the fire could not be kept under. On a sliding stock number of waggons which had arrived to-day from Vienna, with ambulance appliances of all sorts for the exhibition, they and their valuable freight were all consumed. Great crowds flocked to the scene of the conflagration, and the fire was not put out until about half-past nine. The Emperor, who on hearing of the calamity hastily drove out, quite unattended, anxious about the fate of an enterprise in which he had taken a deep interest. It appears, however, that comparatively little has come from England, North British, and Mercantile, and the Transatlantic of Hamburg; the others being German. The papers of the exhibition—which was wholly the result of private enterprise—have all been saved. It was reported in the *Standard* that the fire had not cost more than three millions of marks, and though most of this is covered by insurance, it is said that the responsibility of the companies was not to arise until the opening day. Among the insurance companies concerned are mentioned the North British and Mercantile, and the Transatlantic of Hamburg; the others being German. The papers of the exhibition—which was wholly the result of private enterprise—have all been saved. It was reported in the *Standard* that the fire had not cost more than three millions of marks, and though most of this is covered by insurance, it is said that the responsibility of the companies was not to arise until the opening day. Among the insurance companies concerned are mentioned the North British and Mercantile, and the Transatlantic of Hamburg; the others being German.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

Despatch of Ironclads.

Orders have been issued by the Admiralty that the Channel Squadron, the vessels comprising which are present under repair at the various docks, is to be ready for sea by the 28th inst., and will leave in a day or two afterwards for the Mediterranean.

On this subject the *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following note:—The Government has ordered two ironclads to Alexandria. As they will probably be followed by war-ships from all the Mediterranean Powers, we are promised a repetition of the Dulcigno demonstration in Egyptian waters. But the ironclads cannot sail until the Egyptian fleet is ready to land—of which we hear nothing—Arabi and his soldiers may make short work of the Khedive and the European population. It is possible, however, that he may shrink from extremities. The Chamber of Notables, which has been summoned to the Khedive, it is stated, has the Bedouins at his back. But, although the Children of the Desert can place 10,000 swords at the disposal of their Sovereign, it is to be hoped that they will not be unheeded. A civil war in Egypt, with the Bedouins and the force behind the Government which has to answer for the security of the lives and property of the foreign colonists, cannot be contemplated as a tolerable solution of the difficulty. The consciousness, however, that if they can do this, they have to contend with the Bedouins may induce Arabi to insist upon the deposition of the Khedive.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by a numerous suite, witnessed the performance of *Boths* at the Olympic Theatre on Friday night.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh honoured the second symphony concert at St. James's Hall by their presence on Friday evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon had a dinner party on Friday evening at their residence in Grosvenor Gardens.

The Marchioness of Bath and family arrived in Berkeley-square on Friday from Longleat, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey entertained the German Ambassador and Countess Marie Stuart, the Earl of Redesdale, Lord and Lady Leigh and Miss Leigh, Lord Mansfield, Hon. H. Stonor, Hon. Mr. de Grey and Hon. Miss de Grey, Sir James and Hon. Lady M. Greville, and Lady Henrietta Turner, on Friday evening at dinner on Grosvenor-street.

The Earl and Countess of Romney have taken, for the season, 48, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, where they are expected to arrive on Wednesday, May 17.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at the Premier's official residence in Downing-street on Friday afternoon from Chatsworth.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., arrived on Friday morning from Queenstown from America, and proceeded immediately for Dublin.

Sir Noel Paton, F.R.S., and Queen's Limner for Scotland, was presented with the freedom of the city of Dunfermline on Friday afternoon in recognition of his distinguished abilities and the eminent position which he has attained in his profession.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A shocking discovery was made on Friday. A young man from Wellington had attempted to murder himself and his sweetheart in the canal at Leicester. They were walking side by side, with their hands clasped, and, seeing hold of her, jumped into the canal with her in his arms. It was some time before assistance arrived. The woman was got out alive, but the man was drowned.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday Lord Granville undertook to make a statement on Monday with respect to affairs in Egypt. On the motion of the Bishop of Lincoln it was agreed by 72 against 48 to present an address praying the Queen to withhold her consent to the Statute for Lincoln College, Oxford. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Coleridge, and the Bishop of Carlisle spoke against the motion, which was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cranbrook, and the Bishop of London. Their lordships adjourned at 20 minutes past 7.

In the House of Commons on Friday Mr. O'Donnell gave notice that on the second reading of the Protection Bill he will move an amendment, declaring that the proposed legislation can act only as provocation to discontent and as a fatal obstacle to good government, order, and tranquillity. In reply to questions put by Mr. Labouchere and Sir Henry Wolff, Sir Charles Dilke stated the Government have been and are in communication with France and other countries on the subject of Egypt. It would not be desirable at present to state the purport of these communications. On Monday he would, in reply to a question of which Sir Stafford Northcote had given notice, make a further statement. In reply to a question from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. O'Donnell said that the second reading of the Protection Bill he will move an amendment, declaring that the proposed legislation can act only as provocation to discontent and as a fatal obstacle to good government, order, and tranquillity. In reply to questions put by Mr. Labouchere and Sir Henry Wolff, Sir Charles Dilke stated the Government have been and are in communication with France and other countries on the subject of Egypt. It would not be desirable at present to state the purport of these communications. On Monday he would, in reply to a question of which Sir Stafford Northcote had given notice, make a further statement. In reply to a question from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. O'Donnell said that the second reading of the Protection Bill he will move an amendment, declaring that the proposed legislation can act only as provocation to discontent and as a fatal obstacle to good government, order, and tranquillity.

The Lord Lieutenant received on Friday a deputation representing the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, another from the Mayor and Corporation of Belfast, and another from the Corporation of Londonderry. They were on the subject of the murders last Saturday. In reply, the Lord Lieutenant referred to the circumstances under which he resumed the Government of Ireland. His first task, he said, was to see that every step was taken to trace the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He was sparing no pains to arrive at that end; and the universal horror expressed made him confident that all classes would aid the Government in bringing to justice those enemies to the country. It would be his duty fairly and without flinching to maintain and enforce the law, and thus restore confidence in those parts of the land where the life and liberty of the Queen's subjects had been endangered by the lawless acts of a few fanatics. He would not, however, only, the Government had prepared measures to supplement the power of the ordinary law. They should at the same time endeavour to deal liberally with questions which, like that of the sale of patent medicines, are of a character of order, without distinction of creed or politics, to give support in that difficult task. The grief of the relations of the murdered gentleman was profound, but the Lord Lieutenant had fallen from the Lady Frederick Cavendish, although bowed down by her irreparable loss, was animated by a spirit so noble that he took the earliest opportunity of making it known. In a letter which he had received from her two days ago, she had said: "I should be very glad if I could be any means of letting it be known in Ireland, so as to have some good effect, that I would never grudge the sacrifice of my darling's life if only it leads to the putting down of the fanatical spirit of evil in the land. I would never grudge it if I could have hoped that his death would do more than his life. There does seem some hope of this, and you are doing all you can to keep down that most dreadful danger of 'panic and blind vengeance.' Let these noble Christian principles be their guide at this moment of trial and anxiety."

THE MURDERS IN DUBLIN.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Observer*, writing on Saturday night, says:—As each hour passes the more I am convinced that the Detective Department are gaining such information as will lead not only to the capture but the conviction of the assassins of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Fresh information is received daily, and the supposition taken from it leads one to the belief that the murderers are at present in the city, that they have not separated from each other, which evidently goes to show that the assassins have not confidence in each other and fear no doubt, that when separated, information would, in all probability, be given by one of them to the police. The information gathered to-day shows that there must have been at least over twelve engaged in the tragedy. Statements made by several persons who were in the vicinity of the murder, and a number of men, some of whose clothing, I hear, is described, loitered about the scene, and were some yards away from the cab and car. The cab, it is reported, contained armed men in case of a surprise or an emergency. Though not on the scene of the murder, they were in close attendance on the assassins. Where this cab drove to, or where the driver was, is shrouded in mystery. The report that the murderers drove through Chapelizod towards Lucan is said to be incorrect, and the police have trace of a car from the park to the city by the South Circular-road for some considerable distance. The murderers, instead of driving into an almost deserted district, like those of Lucan and Chapelizod, are believed to have gone for a short distance along the Chapelizod-road, then turned off it, and rounding the magazine, and entering the direction of the city on the Cunningham-road; then across Island Bridge by the side of Kilmainham Prison, on to South Circular-road, which goes through Dolphin's Barn; thence to Clarendon-street, a most populous locality; and at this point the tracing of an omnibus, car with four men and a driver is up to the present lost. To say that no less than thirteen or fourteen persons saw the car, and are very confident that they will be able to identify the men on it, is no exaggeration. This, if it is the true version—and I have every reason to think it is—brought the assassins into the heart of the city at eight o'clock, assuming that the murder was committed at the hour already mentioned (twenty to eight o'clock). Being in the city, they were at that hour unable to leave by train for any large town, as all the evening mails had started, and also the steamers, except coal steamers for Liverpool. An incident connected with the dreadful tragedy is the fact that a person who had years ago driven a car either in the city or city, but who had, driving in his own fault, been the occasion of a collision and met with embarrassment, was reported to have within the last week obtained a large sum of money. He is very careless in his habits, but takes a deep interest in the movements of the police. This man, it is as-

sumed, can give some particulars of the affair, and I hear that he is at present under police inspection. Rumours of the wildest character spread through the city all day. One report was to the effect that the cab had been broken into pieces, and that five men had been arrested in an hotel at twelve o'clock. Of course, there was no truth in it. The rumour arose from the fact that four carmen were brought into the Detective Office, and questioned about matters in connection with the tragedy.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Times* says:—The inquiries of the police have led them at the present to narrow the field of their operations to a most remarkable degree; but for obvious reasons it is not desirable to hint at any special feature or locality. There is too much ground for the belief that the assassins have been protected and aided by a number of confederates, who themselves are watching the movements of the detectives. This difficulty, however, has now been met; and it is hoped that overtures in one special direction with regard to the reward of £1,000 for information will lead to the triumph of the Executive. In the meantime the public watch the strange conflict with a hardly concealed impatience. A great deal depends on whether the Executive or the secret societies win in the present struggle.

The same correspondent adds:—It is time the public should be informed clearly and with exact particulars who was and is responsible for allowing Lord Frederick Cavendish to walk unattended from Dublin Castle through the streets and over the bridge to the entrance of the park, and proceed along the route which he took to the Phoenix Park, absolutely alone—in the evening into a comparatively lonely part of the Phoenix Park. Outside Dublin Castle the secret society had its agents. If the officials were asleep the watchmen were awake, alert, strenuous, and unflinching in their duty to "catch the Chief Secretary; and, shaking as the truth is, no one now doubts it. If Mr. Burke fell, that was an accident of the occasion and the emergency. The assassins had doomed the Chief Secretary to death, and one of them at least secured through the oversight of those whose duty it was to leave nothing whatever to chance. The peril in which even a higher dignitary than the late Chief Secretary was placed, the nearness to the spot in which he was to be "caught," the fact that his entire absence of suspicion of plot lay—his tell the one tale of incompetence in the authorities and of deadly organization elsewhere. And yet no authorities ever had more potent instruments, apart altogether from the military, the mounted constables of the Irish Constabulary, who are now met at every point in the park, will compare with the smartest cavalry in the world. Two of these trim, stalwart horsemen on Saturday would have saved Lord Frederick Cavendish's life; six of them, if they had been in time, could easily have run down and captured his assassins. There was neither protection before nor energy after the crime. Seeing that Mr. Forster was protected without his knowledge and consent, why was Lord Frederick Cavendish, his immediate successor, left entirely unprotected? Did Lord Frederick Cavendish desire that he should be left unguarded? If he replied that the populace were favourable, the reply is the condemnation of the authorities, who were not only negligent in their duty, but, but total ignorance of the danger to be guarded against.

The Lord Lieutenant received on Friday a deputation representing the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, another from the Mayor and Corporation of Belfast, and another from the Corporation of Londonderry. They were on the subject of the murders last Saturday. In reply, the Lord Lieutenant referred to the circumstances under which he resumed the Government of Ireland. His first task, he said, was to see that every step was taken to trace the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. He was sparing no pains to arrive at that end; and the universal horror expressed made him confident that all classes would aid the Government in bringing to justice those enemies to the country. It would be his duty fairly and without flinching to maintain and enforce the law, and thus restore confidence in those parts of the land where the life and liberty of the Queen's subjects had been endangered by the lawless acts of a few fanatics. He would not, however, only, the Government had prepared measures to supplement the power of the ordinary law. They should at the same time endeavour to deal liberally with questions which, like that of the sale of patent medicines, are of a character of order, without distinction of creed or politics, to give support in that difficult task. The grief of the relations of the murdered gentleman was profound, but the Lord Lieutenant had fallen from the Lady Frederick Cavendish, although bowed down by her irreparable loss, was animated by a spirit so noble that he took the earliest opportunity of making it known. In a letter which he had received from her two days ago, she had said: "I should be very glad if I could be any means of letting it be known in Ireland, so as to have some good effect, that I would never grudge the sacrifice of my darling's life if only it leads to the putting down of the fanatical spirit of evil in the land. I would never grudge it if I could have hoped that his death would do more than his life. There does seem some hope of this, and you are doing all you can to keep down that most dreadful danger of 'panic and blind vengeance.' Let these noble Christian principles be their guide at this moment of trial and anxiety."

ANOTHER "GUNPOWDER PLOT."

While two young men were walking through Church-passage, at the back of the Mansion House, about a quarter-past nine o'clock on Friday night they observed something hanging from the railing opposite one of the windows of the Mansion House. Attached to it was a fuse of the kind which was slight. One of the young men ran for a policeman; the other remained to see if any person approached, and was endeavouring to extinguish the fuse when a policeman came to the spot, and after seeing that the fuse had been extinguished, removed the canister, for such it proved to be, to a police-station. At the time of the discovery a number of policemen were on duty around and in the vicinity of the Mansion House, and one of them went through Church-passage a few minutes before the discovery was made, and was standing near the canister, which weighed about fifteen pounds, was opened at the Old Jewry Police Office this forenoon, when it was found to contain a quantity of gunpowder and some paper. The lid was soldered on, and a hole had been pierced in it to admit the end of the fuse.

COMMITTEE OF A DIAMOND MERCHANT.

The Stipendiary at Birmingham committed for trial on Friday Thomas Jagger, diamond merchant, of Sandy, Bedfordshire, upon several charges of obtaining jewellery by false pretences from numerous manufacturers and jewellers in London, Coventry, and Birmingham. Prisoner is alleged to have obtained about £3,000 worth of valuable goods, the greater portion of which has been traced to different pawnbrokers' shops throughout the country. At his house were found business cards on which the prisoner was represented to carry on different businesses—such as a merchant jeweller, a contractor for the supply of household clothing, etc. A number of writs and summonses were found in his house, and he has since been adjudged bankrupt.

THE PAIZE FIGHT IS A CHANCE.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Saturday, the trial was proceeded with and concluded of Henry Goodson, John Hicks, Aaron Moss, Dennis Harrington, Eugene Barnes, William Scott, Charles Bedford, John McCarthy, Richard

Smith, Thomas Davis, John Satchell, Thomas Morris, and Joseph Lilly, charged, the two first-mentioned being the principals, and the others with having been accessories at what is alleged to have been a prize fight, in St. Andrew's Chapel, Tavistock-place, Edward Haywood, 1, Cable-street, Whitechapel, butcher, said that he remembered going to St. Andrew's Hall on the 27th of March last, and seeing boxing there. He did not think there was any difference in the gloves worn by the defendants from those used in the preliminary "Scruffy" fight. He did not hear the rules read until Goodson and Hicks stepped into the ring. The only noise was applauded the performance of the principals. He saw no striking with sticks. There was no kicking; in fact the gentleman who read the rules (Mr. Bedford) told them at the outset that they were saying nothing to do with the matter. By Mr. Polard, for the prosecution—He considered it a fair stand up fight. Goodson was known by the nickname of "Sugar," and there were cries of "Go it, 'Sugar.'" He was not aware that in 1874 he fought "Boss" Terry. He was not aware that he had also fought "Secky" Hart. He believed that Goodson went into training as those who engaged in training. The way the witness obtained admission was by having a ticket sent him by Hicks, for which he paid half a sovereign. Montagu Hyams, of 33, Sun-street, Finsbury, cigar merchant, said that he was an amateur boxer, and was present when the contest took place between the parties. So far as he could judge it was a fair contest for endurance under the Queensberry Rules. There was not the slightest disturbance either inside or outside the ring unless the rules were interfered. Goodson did not kick. Hicks, nor were there any striking with sticks. He had attended many similar contests, and there was nothing unusual in this one. It was usual for any to go into training previous to these contests, whether they were amateurs or professionals. It was usual to have either two or three rounds, and if applause followed occasionally another would follow. When time was called the referee would go down the ring and keep on until one of them fell either on a blow or from exhaustion. They boxed, as a rule, for three minutes, with one minute's interval. Neither Goodson nor Hicks was so much exhausted as many had seen under similar circumstances. Mr. R. Williams, a doctor, said that he was present when the fight took place, and that he saw the two men fight. He did not know whether you understand Latin. These people are indicted for a riot. Did you notice anything in *terrore populi*? I didn't see him there (laughter). Henry Green, reporter for sporting papers, in answer to Mr. R. Williams, said that he was present when the fight took place, and that he saw the two men fight. He did not know whether you understand Latin. 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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

The Anglo-French Commercial Treaty, which has been in existence to-day (Monday), and England will henceforth come under the General Tariff of France, subject, of course, to the provisions of the Most Favoured Nation Clause. As the country which enjoys the greatest commercial advantages in her relations with France, so far as Customs' duties on her exports are concerned, is Belgium, we shall naturally come under the tariff accorded to

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

tingency is now complete, so that an expeditionary force could be sent off at a

few hours' notice, if necessary. The Powers are certainly upon the horns of a dilemma; for the occupation of Egypt by a European army being regarded as well nigh impossible, there only remains the alternative of complete anarchy, or allowing the Turks to put down disorder there by an armed force.

The prospect is by no means a pleasant one, for should the Turks be allowed to occupy Egypt, their first step will be to get hold of the finances and reduce the country to the condition of an ordinary Turkish vilayet. In that case we must bid farewell to Euro-

THE GREAT FIRE IN BERLIN.

advocates for the reconstruction of the Exhibition is the Crown Prince, who, instantly on

THE ASSASSINATIONS IN PHOENIX PARK.

Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary, Mr. Hamilton, the Under-Secretary, and Colonel Brackenbury are extremely busy with the details of their respective departments. The Lord-Lieutenant being himself a member of the Cabinet, the whole administrative work of the Irish Government is now centred here, and it is creating an amount of departmental interest which has not been seen for many years. Earl Spencer himself spends many hours a day at the Castle. Mr. Hamilton, to whom a very large share of the practical administration must necessarily depend, brings here a very high reputation for executive ability. He is said to be one of the ablest administrators in the United Kingdom.

Thousands of persons have visited the scene of the assassinations to-day. It seems that

each other, are to the effect that a few minutes after seven o'clock a cab and car were observed convenient to each other near the scene

tween to eight o'clock. Being in the city, they were at that hour unable to leave by train for any large town, as all the evening mails had started, and also the steamers. The except coal steamers for Liverpool. An incident connected with the dreadful tragedy is the fact that a person who had years ago driven either in the country or city, but who had, owing to his own fault, given up the occupation and met with embarrassments, is now reported to have within the last week obtained a large sum of money. He is very careless in his habits, but takes a deep interest in the movements of the police. This man, it is assumed, can give some particulars of the affair, and I hear that he is a constant attendant on police inspection. Rumors of the wildest character are spread through the city all day. One report

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Mr. and Lady Florentia Hughes and family have arrived at 27, Portland-place, for the season.

MUSIC.

Gunther's sister, Gutrun, who has consented to become Siegfried's bride. Gunther brings to his hall the betrayed Brunnhilde, who invites Hagen to kill Siegfried. When his body

THE DRAMA.

tain a quantity of gunpowder and some paper. The lid was soldered on, and a hole had been pierced in it to admit the end of the fuse.

THE COACHING CLUB IN HYDE PARK. The first meet of the Coaching Club for this season was held in Hyde-park at noon on Saturday, but despite the fineness of the weather which for once favoured this fixture, the number of spectators who attended was much below the average. Neither the Earl of Arundel, who is president, nor Lord Arrington, who is vice-president of the club, was out; and in their absence the lead was taken by Mr. James Foster, the only member of the committee to make an appearance. It seemed, too, as if the number of spectators were scarcely so great as usual, and, contrary to custom, none of the royal family attended. Although the meet was not a large one, there were, however, some very fine horses, and the blacks of Mr. Colston, the browns of Mr. Trotter, the chestnuts of Count Munster and Sir Clifford Constable, and the old-fashioned roans of Mr. Carter-Wood. Although the meet was fixed for 12 noon, it was not till 1.15 that the first start was made before the last of the twenty-three coaches drew up; and some little delay was experienced in making a start, owing to the way in which the public will insist upon crowding on to the roadway, especially when, as was the case to-day, the president is not out to maintain order. Colonel Arrington at one time acted as honorary secretary, and was possessed of sufficient authority to control the unruly; but this is no longer the case, and the officers of police do not apparently like to exercise more than a moderate control over the crowd of persons. One of the equine favourites of Mr. James Foster (chestnut), one of the old members of the club, and upon whom, in the absence of other members of the committee, devolved the duty of giving a lead to his coach, was followed by a brown, Colonel Thurst (three bays and a brown), Colonel Thurst (chestnut), Mr. Trotter (brown), Mr. Hamington (greys and bays crossed), Mr. Darre (brown), Mr. Deichmann (brown), Count Munster (chestnut), Mr. Bangor (three bays and a bay), Mr. Hanley (three bays and a brown), Mr. J. C. Reade (brown and bays), Colonel Starkie (bays), Sir Clifford Constable (chestnut), Mr. Morley (brown) and bays crossed, the Badminton (brown and bays crossed), Mr. Major-General Carter-Wood (roan), Mr. Carter-Wood (roans), Sir J. Coupland (bays), Sir Henry Messey-Thompson (blacks), Mr. G. M. Palmer (bays), Mr. Seager Hunt (brown and bays crossed), a brown-and-Reade (bays bright), a bay, a bay, a bay, a bay, and greys, a roan, a chestnut, a brown, and greys. This was the order maintained as the twenty-three coaches drove round the park way of Apsley House and Knightsbridge to Hyde-park Gate, where the procession broke up, some of the coaches turning to the right, others proceeding to the Star and Garter Hotel at Richmond; while a few, including Count Munster, went to Hurlingham for the afternoon.

THE LATE LORD F. CAVENTISH.—We (Times) are requested by the Duke of Devonshire to state that he, Lady Frederick Cavendish, and other members of his family have received during the last year numerous resolutions of public bodies and letters from private individuals expressing deep sympathy with the death of his son. It would have been a satisfaction to them to have been able to send separate replies, but the enormous number has rendered this impossible, and they desire in this manner to return the most grateful thanks for the kind feeling towards them which has thus been manifested.

PRICE 40 CENTIMS

EGYPT AND THE POWERS.

The *Saturday Review* observes that the attempt to dragoon the members of the Reform Club has broken down completely. Mr. Chamberlain's star would, it is to be seen, not to have been of late in its ascendant. He and his partisans cannot complain if the club is regarded as a personal matter, and if at the same time this personal matter is made the subject of private comment. For, unluckily for themselves, the publicity was begun on their side.—

Had it not been for the loud outcries of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham hearers at the insult to their chief, the extraordinary organisation of the forces which was marshalled to do him wrong, the thing would have been nothing more than a week's gossip in the rooms such as those exclusion from the Reform Club. The subject of this heart-burning has been made the subject of this heart-burning. But the private matter was not allowed to remain so. Gods and men were called to witness the wrongs of a happy, a deserving, a patriotic family. "Lady Rockminster has took us up," said Thackeray's innocent past

superincumbent or adjacent material to the tunnel, and no severe water was to be encountered, and that the geological conditions of the tunnel were frequently crushed." The difficulties of ventilation formed another serious obstacle to the progress of the work. The navvies were mainly drawn from Italy, five shillings a week for eight hours, and the prevailing atmosphere rarely below 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and often in water, being insufficient to attract English shovellers. Congestion of the brain, irregular action of the heart, anaemia, and other more obscure diseases, were the common result of prolonged labour in the tunnel. Many stooped like characters, and often in coming out of the tunnel they had to support their tottering steps with a staff. Altogether, out of the 4,000 workmen who first and last have been engaged in its construction, between 60 and 70 of their toil is a tunnel of nine miles and 468 yards, of a maximum width of 26 feet 3 inches, and a height to the crown of the arch of 19 feet 8 inches. At Goschen, where the rails are to be laid, the level of the station's survey, 3,638 feet above the sea, and at Airolto,

ignorance have been made even by special jurors. At the same time there can be little doubt that the jury system might be, and ought to be, materially improved; and that if the Crown had the power of unpacking the panel, of weeding out jurors of doubtful character or of known prejudices, the chance of obtaining a jury at once capable and conscientious would be largely increased. It would still, however, be only a better chance. There can be no certainty that the juries will have integrity and intrepidity to do full justice

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF LORD JUSTICE HOLKER.—The Central News learns that Lord Justice Holker's illness, which was at first believed to be of a slight character, has taken a very serious turn. Last night his lordship had a relapse, and on Saturday his condition gave rise to great anxiety. The following bulletin was issued on Saturday morning:—"Lord Justice Holker has been dangerously ill all night, the effects of the chill having involved his lungs."

ality sets forth the complication. Which of the two is to marry the other? The answer is, neither of them must marry his wife. At first General Dennistoun and his brother William, a rather old-fashioned country squire, profess great disapproval for the task which they set themselves, and each is anxious to see the other's son married to a happy husband. Then when it appeared to chance has settled that William is to be the fortunate man, the General becomes jealous, and shows indignant astonishment that the girl should display such perfect affection for her husband. At last his wife rails his head back with ill-suppressed tears. Miss Seymour's contentment with the prospect of marrying her elderly guardian is, of course, only a *ruse*, and the rash step taken by General Dennistoun to prevent his brother from winning the prize enables the young lady to marry the man of her own choice in a few years and times. The gift of the play is in the changes of attitude in the two "sisters," and the point of these was admirably brought out on Saturday night by Mr. Charles Wyke as the discontented General, and Mr. Henry Wood as his self-complacent brother. The comedy is a masterpiece, and the similarity of their amiable hypocrisy were well illustrated with finish and easy force. Mr. George made a fair representative of the heroine's more acceptable admirer, and the part of the heroine demands art more polished than Miss Maguire Hunt has yet acquired.

Mr. T. P. Taswell-Langmead has been appointed to the professorship of Constitutional Law and History at University College, and Mr. Frederick Pollock to that of Jurisprudence. His applications have been invited from candidates for a chair of civil engineering and surveying.

Mr. G. W. Stow, well known by his geographical surveys of the Orientalist West and of Natal, is dead. Mr. Stow was at the time manager of his death manager of the South African and Orange Free State Coal and Mineral Mining Association, and he was engaged on work on the influence of the native races into the European portion of Africa, and another of the Bushmen tribes.

Mr. Paget Mosley read a paper at the recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute on 'A New Method of Mining Coal,' which was published in the *Abstracts* of the proceedings. Cartridges made of caustic lime, being kept perfectly dry, are placed in bore hole in the coal and saturated with water. By the slacking of the lime an expansive force is produced, which drives the air out of the coal. At Shipleigh Colliery

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Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 22-23, 1882.

MONDAY'S DEBATE ON THE ARREARS BILL.

The argument—we may say the single argument—for the Arrears Bill on Monday was most clearly presented by Mr. Forster. The late Chief Secretary pointed out that the pacification of Ireland, as almost all parties now agree, can only be looked for by the general acceptance of the Land Act. But there is a large class of tenants who, their rent being in arrear, cannot take advantage of the Act. They can neither get a "fair rent" fixed nor obtain the benefits of any plan for giving them the ownership of their holdings. The small cottier tenants, who, as Mr. Forster says, feel the hopelessness of the accumulation of arrears to so great an extent that it is no use to go into the Land Court, are very numerous. The necessity for wiping out the arrears being recognized, it may be said, universally, the means adopted ought, as Mr. Gladstone urges, to be effectual. But they will not be effectual unless they are applied with rapidity and completeness over the whole country. It is remarkable that while this point, involving the question how far the Land League has produced the existing arrears, was discussed at great length, the Parliamentary representatives of the League were silent. In fact, none of the leaders of the "Irish party" took any share in the debate. Their silence is, perhaps, ominous. It betrays not so much the prostration of the League as that of the attitude of moderation and reserve adopted by Mr. Parnell and some of his friends after their return to the House of Commons will not be long maintained. The Irish party, there is reason to believe, will attack the Prevention of Crime Bill at every point, and are preparing for a desperate defence of the amendments by which they will endeavour to change its character. It may be that the House will have to go through scenes resembling those amid which the Protection Bill was carried last year. The Irish party, if they pursue this course, will do so with the full knowledge that they will be delaying and impeding the Arrears Bill, for Mr. Gladstone announced yesterday that henceforward the Prevention of Crime Bill would be proceeded with continuously. It may be conjectured that Mr. Parnell's hour has been forced by his more "advanced" colleagues, or by Mr. Davitt, whose menacing speech at Manchester repudiates the idea of compromise with the British Government, and who has now opened the campaign on his own account in Ireland. We shall neither be surprised nor displeased to see that the calculations of a narrow and jejune policy—dominated by crude notions drawn apparently from the experience of provincial or even parochial politics—have been overturned by contact with realities, which were never throughout to every clear-sighted and unbiased mind.—*Times*.

The *Daily News* says—Mr. Selator-Booth pounded away on Monday night in the regular orthodox fashion against what he called the communistic tendencies of the Government proposal. It would be demoralizing in its operation to those for whose benefit it was intended; it would be an evil and disastrous precedent for future years, and so on. No one is so ponderously doctrinaire as the old-fashioned Conservative when he has fortified himself with what he fancies to be some principle of political economy. Mr. Selator-Booth dwelt upon the wrong done to the English and Scotch taxpayers by granting any amount of money, however inconsiderable, from the public funds for the relief of the tenant-farmers. We certainly have no intention to deny that it will be something of a sacrifice for the English and Scotch taxpayers to make, and that only what Mr. Gladstone calls "exceptional and extraordinary" conditions would justify such a demand upon them. But we doubt whether they would have to sacrifice much less in a matter of gift than in a matter of loan. The class on whose behalf the concession is made are of the poorest order of Irish tenant-farmers, and it is by no means certain that even if such men had the best intentions they would all be able to repay the loan. That is an extraordinary notion of political economy which sets forth that it is legitimate for the State to intervene with a loan even when it is only too probable that the loan may not be repaid and illegitimate to intervene frankly and boldly with a gift. But it is exactly the sort of notion of political economy which is likely to seem immensely impressive to a Conservative like Mr. Selator-Booth. Mr. Forster's speech must, we fancy, have discouraged and disappointed a good many Conservatives. It was probably expected by some of them at least that he would remain firmly in the same way of thinking which he professed last year when the Land Law Bill was under discussion, that as he was not in favour of compulsion and a gift then, he would not be in favour of compulsion and a gift now, and that he would make the Arrears Bill another occasion for illustrating the virtues of the Kilmainham compact. There certainly seemed a want of sincerity in the Tory arguments against the Bill. Mr. Trevelyan knocked many of them to pieces with great ease in his vigorous and convincing speech. He showed how real and how terrible is the distress in Ireland among men who would gladly pay their rent if they could, who have borrowed at the most usurious interest in the vain hope of being able to feed their families and to satisfy their landlords' claims. He showed how the number of evictions has been growing and growing, and how the landlords in many cases are driven to have recourse to eviction because of their own poverty and because they can get in no rents. He was convinced, with Mr. Trevelyan, that the English and Scotch taxpayers as a whole will spend the money well spent which is spent in good hope of putting a stop to such a condition of things, and giving the distressed Irish tenant a chance of recovery. This, however, was not the opinion of the Opposition, who imitated in delay and by violence on Monday night the abandoned tactics of the Irish party.

THE ST. GOTTHARD RAILWAY.

Did "Saints' Days" continue to hold their own in the esteem of a generation which has grown perhaps a little too practical to be pious, not Sunday the 21st, but Thursday the 4th, of May might have been fixed upon for the solemn opening of the now completed railway between Lucerne and Milan. For the 4th happens to be the "Patronal Festival" of St. Gotthard or Gotthard, an exemplary bishop who flourished in the eleventh century, and was canonized by Pope Innocent II. in 1121. Many places in Germany acknowledge him as patron; and remembering that it is stated by his historian Henschenius, that the relief, both spiritual and temporal, of the poor was everywhere the first object of St. Gotthard's attention, it is far from improbable that he established the historic "hospice" on the summit of the mountain pass which bears his name. The better the day, however, the better the deed; and the festivities of the 21st inst. may perhaps be accepted even by the most rigid Sabbatarians as a not very reprehensible sample of that "Continental Sunday" of which in and out of Parliament we have recently heard so much. At all events, the longest tunnel on the St. Gotthard route has now been traversed by a railway train, and the last barrier to the accessibility of Italy has been broken down. The enterprise, which is at length an accomplished fact, has been attended by all kinds of difficulties, dangers, and disappointments; still the end would seem fully to justify the gigantic means which have been employed, and the new road is declared to be the shortest, the easiest, and altogether the most desirable into Italy. It is acknowledged that the traveller by train from Lucerne to Bellinzona will be no longer able to fix his eyes on many scenes of sublimity and picturesque grandeur traditionally dear to the Alpine tourist. He will see nothing of the Devil's Bridge, the Urner Loch, or the Urseren Thal; but, on the other hand, he will be able to accomplish his journey without discomfort or delay, and in winter time he will be exempt from the sufferings formerly undergone by all travellers in the Alps, and so vividly described by Lady Morgan. "It snowed all night; and we began our ascent in a shower of snow, with four stout horses and two postillions dragging our light carriage. My imagination became completely seized as we proceeded, and I sat silent for nearly seven hours, my teeth clenched, my hands closed, my whole existence absorbed in the sublime horror that surrounded me." Thus wrote the vivacious author of "The Wild Irish Girl" in 1819. It is possible that the more prosaic peregrinator of 1882 may prefer a well-regulated time-table, an agreeable rattling in commodious and well-warmed carriage through it, it is to be hoped, a properly ventilated tunnel, to sitting for seven hours in a snowstorm, in a state of "sublime horror," and "with the clouds which form an English sky rolling beneath one's feet." Next to the question of safety that of time would appear to be the one worthiest of consideration with regard to the St. Gotthard Railway. The engineering problem involved having been practically solved by the piercing of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, the success of that tremendous excavation may fairly be considered as a precedent which will be as successfully followed by its Italian-Swiss rival. As regards the acceleration of the journey, it is asserted that the St. Gotthard route is shorter than the passage either through Mont Cenis from Chambéry to Susa, or over the Brenner from Bolzano to Innsbruck. From Paris to Basle the distance is only three hundred and seventy-nine miles—a distance which, with a properly ordered service of express trains, ought to be traversed in twelve hours; whereas by the route via Mont Cenis it is four hundred and thirty miles from Paris to Milan. The railway over the Brenner Pass is, it is true, only one hundred and sixty-five miles long; but the intervening "hospices" are so complicated—especially in Germany—between the Bavarian capital and Paris, that it is calculated that from three to four hours will be saved by choosing the St. Gotthard route in preference to the Brenner. With regard to the journey between Lucerne and Bellinzona, it may not be inexact to glance at the time and the money expended in such an expedition just five-and-twenty years ago. Steamers started twice a day from Lucerne for Fluelen—the Italian Flöa—and it is by no means certain that even if such men had the best intentions they would all be able to repay the loan. That is an extraordinary notion of political economy which sets forth that it is legitimate for the State to intervene with a loan even when it is only too probable that the loan may not be repaid and illegitimate to intervene frankly and boldly with a gift. But it is exactly the sort of notion of political economy which is likely to seem immensely impressive to a Conservative like Mr. Selator-Booth. Mr. Forster's speech must, we fancy, have discouraged and disappointed a good many Conservatives. It was probably expected by some of them at least that he would remain firmly in the same way of thinking which he professed last year when the Land Law Bill was under discussion, that as he was not in favour of compulsion and a gift then, he would not be in favour of compulsion and a gift now, and that he would make the Arrears Bill another occasion for illustrating the virtues of the Kilmainham compact. There certainly seemed a want of sincerity in the Tory arguments against the Bill. 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Mr. Gladstone gave notice of his intention to move on Tuesday that the Prevention of Crime Bill have precedence of all other business, and Mr. Parnell gave notice to move that a similar precedence be given to the Arrears Bill. In answer to questions from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell said that the Government had not consulted the Irish Judges on the clause for the creation of special tribunals. The clause represented the opinion of the Government, formed after very careful deliberation, which, subject to objection of detail, was the best use to which it could be put.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, reminded the House, that it was anything objectionable or extraordinary in the proposal, that it had been sanctioned by the Arrears Clause of last year, and the difference between it and the present bill was one of detail, which, though important, was not to be compared with the expediency of the measure. He said that the Government had not consulted the Irish Judges on the clause for the creation of special tribunals. The clause represented the opinion of the Government, formed after very careful deliberation, which, subject to objection of detail, was the best use to which it could be put.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock. On the motion to go into Committee on the Railway Continuous Brakes Bill, Lord Colville, of Culross, moved the previous question, that his Lordships do not assent to the motion to go into Committee was withdrawn. One or two bills were advanced a stage.

"THE KILMAINHAM COMPACT."

Just before the adjournment of the House a vote of censure was carried in connection with a notice on the subject of "The Treaty of Kilmainham," which stood on the paper in the name of Lord Waterford. That noble lord having stated that in consequence of a statement made in the House by Mr. Gladstone, he had moved the previous question, he postponed his question till after the Whitsun tide recess. Lord Granville rose and asked whether the question would be in the same terms as those in which it had already appeared on the paper. On this, Lord Salisbury rose and accused Lord Granville of great irregularity in discussing a question not under the consideration of the House. Lord Granville denied that he was out of order, but said that he would conclude by moving the adjournment of the House. He then explained that his reason for making the inquiry he had addressed to Lord Waterford was that notice having been given in the other House of a question in precisely similar terms, the Speaker ruled that it could not be put, and he thought that perhaps Lord Waterford was not the author of the words in which his notice had appeared. Lord Salisbury, in sarcastic tones, repeated the charge of irregularity against Lord Granville, and said that he was quite right in opening up the conduct of the Government with reference to the "treaty," of which he availed himself of the opportunity to express bitter censure. Lord Granville, with unusual warmth, maintained that he had no objection to the charge, while Lord Salisbury had been guilty of "the grossest irregularity." He was fully justified in his suggestion that Lord Waterford was not the author of the original notice, and that he was not, in any sense, a violator of the rules of the House. He changed the terms of the question, of which Lord Salisbury rushed in to claim the paternity. As there was no one in their lordships' House who possessed the power to use such language, he moved the adjournment of the House over notices of motion, he should have felt it his duty to move that their lordships do not permit the question to be put if it had remained in its original terms.

Their lordships adjourned for the Whitsun Recess on Monday half-past 7 o'clock till Thursday, June 1.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock. Sir C. DILLKE, in answering a question from Mr. Gladstone, said that the position of affairs in Egypt, said the Government did not think it desirable to add anything to the explanations given last Monday, but they continued to entertain the same favourable opinion and confident hopes as to the success of the means agreed upon for the settlement of the Egyptian question. He said that the Government had not consulted the Irish Judges on the clause for the creation of special tribunals. The clause represented the opinion of the Government, formed after very careful deliberation, which, subject to objection of detail, was the best use to which it could be put.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading of the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill, reminded the House, that it was anything objectionable or extraordinary in the proposal, that it had been sanctioned by the Arrears Clause of last year, and the difference between it and the present bill was one of detail, which, though important, was not to be compared with the expediency of the measure. He said that the Government had not consulted the Irish Judges on the clause for the creation of special tribunals. The clause represented the opinion of the Government, formed after very careful deliberation, which, subject to objection of detail, was the best use to which it could be put.

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OPENING MUSEUMS ON SUNDAYS.

The vote of the House of Commons on the resolution of Mr. G. Howard, in favour of opening museums on Sundays, shows how hard is the fight against preconceived opinions, especially when those opinions have a religious basis.

It is probable, indeed, that had the vote been taken by ballot, the result would have been widely different; but the Puritan element is strong among the lower middle-class voters, and very many of the members, who have already good reason for looking forward with apprehension to the next appeal to their constituents, could not afford to irritate so large a section of the electors. The speakers against the motion adduced the well-worn argument that the innovation would lead to an increase of drunkenness, and would be followed by the opening of theatres and music-halls; but those acquainted with the habits of the working classes will differ from the first allegation, while the second may be answered by the fact that those most in favour of the opening of the museums are as strongly opposed to that of music-halls and theatres as the most rigid of the Sabbatarians. The Sabbath was made for man—made to give him rest, and to afford a relief after his six days' toil. In country districts and in small towns, Sunday afternoons are spent in quiet walks through green lanes, in smoking a quiet pipe in the little cottage garden, watching the progress of the apples and

pears which are expected to pay a portion of the rent, and in enjoying the scent and sight of the flowers. The labourer in large towns, and especially in London, has no such pleasures. To him there are but two ways of spending the Sunday afternoon and evening. He can sit at home in the one little room he calls his own, crowded with noisy children, or he can go across to the public-house. The opening of the British Museum, of South Kensington, and other similar institutions, would give him a third alternative. It may be that the number who would avail themselves of the opportunity would not be large for the crowd of workmen thirsting for scientific information exists only in the imagination. Those who did go, however, would be the class who would benefit by it. The ninety-nine who are fond of public-houses would be unaffected by this measure; the one man who is driven to the public-house simply because he has nothing else to do would be immensely benefited. In the interest of this section cannot but regret the opening of the museums on Sundays, as well as to the details of the Bill, to require the payment of a year's rent would be to deprive a large number of tenants of the benefits of the Bill. He would, however, that the Bill would teach a dangerous lesson in Ireland, and would benefit many who did not deserve it.

Colonel DAWSON regarded the Bill as the child of the Land League. Mr. Glynne supported the Bill, but he was not in favour of the details. Mr. Gregory supported the "gift" principle as the less of two evils, but recommended an alternative scheme of emigration. Mr. Nelson made some general remarks in support of the Bill, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy, in supporting the Bill, said that, as the State was responsible for the arrears, it was only doing its duty in making this proposal.

Mr. Lewis criticized the Bill, of which he strongly disapproved. He said that the Bill, if passed, would add to the disorganization of Ireland, and that its failure might be forecasted from Davitt's speech at Manchester. No rent, he predicted, would be paid in Ireland after that night's debate; but it was of no use opposing the Bill, as the Government had been made, the Irish people would certainly take no less.

Sir J. M. KENNA supported the bill, while Mr. DILLKE held it to be a most unsatisfactory mode of dealing with the question, and a violation of sound principle, which would chiefly benefit those who had disobeyed the law.

Mr. BRODRICK thought the debate proved that the Government in framing the bill had not consulted the usual authorities among the Irish members. It would benefit only those who could afford to pay, but would not. There was no promise of finality about it, and it must retard the ultimate settlement of the question.

Mr. BRYCE admitted that the bill was open to grave objections, but supported it mainly because it was necessary to enable the tenants to acquire the advantages conferred on them by the Land Act. He agreed in the "compromise" and in the "gift," but feared that it would only be a temporary expedient, and that the tenant farmers, having swallowed the two millions, would come for more.

Mr. GOSSET insisted that the bill was the price paid by the Government to Mr. Parnell for his support, and protested against the taxpayers against the proposal to pay the debts of persons often better off than themselves.

Mr. TREVELYAN replied to this that there was no object on which the taxpayers could spend their money more profitably than the restoration of peace to Ireland, as might easily be seen from the Military and Civil Estimates. The bill had been brought forward because of the bad seasons, and because of the uneasiness in Ireland created by civil war. It was a clearance of accounts all round, in order that the tenants might start fresh with a fair rent, and for this purpose they were willing to strain a point or two in political economy, just as in the Prevention of Crime Bill they had strained another. The amendment, on the principle that the safety of the people is the supreme law, the Irish Government believed that the bill pleased the Irish people, and had their confidence.

Lord G. HOWARD remarked that the Chief Secretary's speech had very little to do with the issue whether the assistance to be given to the tenant should be a gift or a loan. If all the tenants in Ireland had honestly accepted the bill, and if the Government had been honest in their intentions, the bill would have been passed long ago. It was a question of principle, and it was a question of principle that the Government should not be tempted to meet their obligations, or if there was any hope that the proposal would bring the agrarian war to a close, it would be difficult to resist the bill. But it was evident from recent speeches that a fresh agitation would shortly be commenced, and this bill must be a serious discouragement to the loyal and law-abiding portion of the community. To judge from the debate, the Government had thrown over its Irish friends and had listened only to the voice from Kilmainham, and the effect must be to convert a large number of loyal men into supporters of the agitation for the repeal of the Land Act, which he believed would soon commence. To substitute a loan for a gift would not in any way interfere with the efficacy of the measure, nor even with its compulsory character, but it would greatly facilitate its passage.

Colonel NOLAN spoke in favour of the Bill, which Baron de Worms moved the adjournment of the debate, which was opposed by Mr. Gladstone and supported by Sir Stafford Northcote. A vote was taken, 190 to 140, upon which Mr. Chaplin moved the adjournment of the House.

This led to an animated and excited discussion, in the course of which Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Forster urged the House not to delay the decision of the question. Mr. Gladstone vehemently attacked Mr. Lovell for the language which he had applied to the Kilmainham negotiations out-of-doors, and Sir S. Northcote maintained that the Leaders of the Opposition owed it as a duty to the country that a Bill of this importance should be amended. The motion having been negatived by 272 to 135, Sir H. Maxwell moved the adjournment of the debate.

After some discussion the motion was agreed to, and the debate adjourned until Tuesday.

Mr. Selator-Booth said the Opposition would gladly join in any well-considered attempt to relieve the Irish tenants, but they objected to this communistic proposal because it would be a precedent for the Government to establish a dangerous precedent, and teach a lesson to the Irish people full of evil for the future. If the relief had been given by loan, for which he showed there were many precedents, it would have been a different matter; but the Government had not done this. He contended that this arrangement of compulsion and gift was equitable, safe, and effectual, and that without it the Land Act could not be generally operative. The number of tenants under £30 was 385,000, of whom perhaps a third would come within the operation of the bill, and though it was not easy to calculate the exact amount of money which would be required, he believed that the Church surplus would produce about a million and a half, and that this was the best use to which it could be put.

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Chief Justice MORRIS occupied a seat under the gallery in the House of Commons on Monday night, during a portion of the debate on the Arrears Bill.

It has been found impossible to conclude the work of the Select Committee on Electric Light before Whitsuntide. A considerable amount of business was engaged in anticipation of the inquiry, and the learned gentleman, naturally anxious to engage the Committee on behalf of the interests they represent; but the conclusion of the labours of the Committee is not far distant.

The public interest in the proceedings of the House of Commons has reached a pitch somewhat embarrassing to the authorities. Night after night, whatever may be the business before the House, all the galleries open to strangers are filled. In the last Parliament it was rare to attract more than half a dozen persons in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery. The overflow from the other galleries filled this last night as on all recent occasions.

Mr. DILLYAN intends to ask the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any promise was made to Cetevoan on behalf of the Imperial Government that he should visit England; and, if so, whether the proposed visit has been abandoned with his consent.

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the **MESSENGER**, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, MAY 24—25, 1882.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH.

It is worth while? Every Englishman, after reading Mr. Dillon's speech in the House of Commons on Wednesday, will naturally ask himself this question. Since all that England has yielded in deference to Irish demands—measures not merely of justice but generosity—seems to have proved unavailing, is it worth while to continue to make sacrifice of national and Imperial interests, in order to pursue the path of conciliation towards an irreconcilable people? For more than a decade Ireland has overshadowed the proceedings of the Legislature of the United Kingdom. English and Scotch business has been indefinitely postponed; matters of Imperial moment have been neglected so that we might testify our willingness to govern Ireland in accordance with Irish ideas. The Irish Church has been disestablished and disendowed; the Land system of the country has been twice revolutionised; changes of vital importance have been introduced into the Higher Education, and Parliament has at this moment before it a proposal to make a free gift of two or three millions to the poorer class of the Irish tenants. Yet what is the result of all these efforts? Mr. Dillon's speech of Wednesday supplies us with an answer. Mr. Gladstone himself has more than once acknowledged that the remedial treatment applied to Ireland is unwarranted by any political precedent. The condition of things which excuses the Arrears Bill is not more exceptional than that which justifies the new Coercion Bill. The Land Act of last year was admitted by the Prime Minister to violate the traditions and principles of political economy. The whole measure was, he confessed, an anomaly, and it was only its heroic proportions which made it tolerable. And yet the Irish tenantry or the Irish agitators are dissatisfied with the working of the Land Act. The Government do not obstinately take their stand upon the merits of the measure. They allow themselves to be convinced that it is capable of improvement, and they supplement it with a proposal which, we have already pointed out, will have the effect of making a present of between two and three millions to the Irish people. They make the offer in order that evictions may be stopped, and all they ask in return is that the leaders of the Irish people will assist them in putting down outrages. That is the exact situation. How do the responsible chiefs of the Irish party meet it? The reply is to be found in the words with which Mr. Dillon surprised and shocked the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon. After having repudiated the notion that he and his friends had ever regarded an Arrears Bill as a settlement of the Irish Land Question, Mr. Dillon went on to say that he had never consented, nor would he ever consent, to state that he could put down outrages as long as evictions prevailed. He had never denounced outrages in Ireland, and he would never denounce it until the Government denounced evictions. These, it must be remembered, are not the words of a harassed and irresolute legislator, addressing an Irish mob from a Tipperary platform. They are the deliberate declaration of a thoughtful and capable Irish representative in the House of Commons, and they are uttered within three weeks of the atrocious murders in the Phoenix Park, the authors of which are still undetected. Who, we ask, can feel surprised that they should be undetected when a man in the position of Mr. Dillon proclaims that his lips are sealed for the purpose of protesting against outrages so long as landlords are permitted to enforce the legal right of eviction? Who can be astonished that Mr. Gladstone should characterise as "heart-breaking" the speech in which counsel is given and such opinions are expressed? Mr. Dillon's propositions were, in the words of the Prime Minister, "laid down with almost mathematical rigour," and though the member for Tipperary more than once interrupted Mr. Gladstone's analysis of them, he scorned substantiation. Nothing is wanted to deepen the sense of melancholy and humiliation. Mr. Dillon will not even agree to a truce with the Government unless they are willing summarily to convert Ireland into an Alsatia of the Land League. That, in effect, is the ultimatum which was delivered to the Prime Minister. No wonder that Mr. Gladstone replied to it with warmth, and that he appealed to the regard for law and order which is the prevailing sentiment of the English, and, it may be hoped, of a large proportion of the Irish, people. What over the mistakes of the Prime Minister and of his colleagues in regard to Ireland, however culpable their indecision and want of courage, the fact must not be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone has staked the personal reputation which is the result of a great career, upon the success of his Irish policy. We are not now concerned to call in question Mr. Gladstone's motives. Worthy or unworthy, they do not affect the issue. The Prime Minister has exposed himself to unpopularity, to distrust, to the imminent risk of overthrow in order that he might settle the Irish Question. He has made concessions, and has even been a party to transactions of a gravely compromising character. And now the return which awaits him is Mr. Dillon's defiance and summary rejection of his latest and most pacific proposals. The speech in which the Debate was closed by Sir Stafford Northcote was worthy of the Leader of the Opposition. He appreciated the gravity of the position and the duties which the crisis imposes upon the Conservative Party. Differences of political opinion disappear before an emergency like the present. Mr. Dillon's speech has marked out the path which the Government must tread. Mr. Gladstone has given an assurance that it will be persevered in; Sir Stafford Northcote has promised his ready support to his followers. There is no doubt as to the feeling of the English people. They are prepared, as they have been for many years past, to redress the

just grievances of the Irish people, but they have no sympathy with men who foster crime and encourage outrage solely to serve political ends.—Standard.

THE LATE SIR JOHN HOLKER.

Every one will be sensible that a man of great capacity, who might have adorned the Bench, has gone. It is not every one, however, who will be aware of the gravity of the loss in the opinion of Sir John Holker's professional brethren. Some men, and those not the least remarkable, achieve in the estimation of those who have to struggle with or consort with them in their business reputations far superior to that which they attain among the public. Among such was Sir John Holker. He was not a very successful law officer. Truth will not permit us to say that he commanded attention by his political knowledge or the earnestness of his convictions. He came to politics untrained. As a law officer of the Crown, he was compelled to attack on the spur of the moment questions with which he, first a busy "local" and then a successful leader in London, was unfamiliar. He committed mistakes of which his adversaries made the most. He was not at home in political discussions, and he sometimes gave utterance to statements which required correction or modification, and which did not always recommend themselves to the heads of his party. No doubt, as the House of Commons became better acquainted with him, esteem for him rose, and those who had been disposed to speak slightly of him were often, on further acquaintance, the readiest to acknowledge his sagacity and impartiality. But Sir John Holker's successes were achieved at the Bar, and not in the House of Commons. His adversaries and companions in forensic strife will keep the most durable record of his rare merits. They will always think of him as a great advocate, surpassed or equalled by only one or two of his time. He was not eloquent in the popular acceptance of the term—in fact, few men were less so. He had no capacity of quick repartee, so as to enliven a case and to make each phase of it a new scene in a drama acted before the jury. His mode of opening a case was unexciting, almost soporific. Yet towards the end of a long perplexing inquiry, with a multitude of conflicting views presenting themselves, a jury came somehow to lean upon this plain-speaking Lancashire man, who seemed to be the most impartial person in Court, who never talked nonsense, who was never unfair to his adversaries, and who was ready to make all possible concessions to his opponents. With his tact and conciliatory ways he was preeminently the thirteenth jurymen. He had a homely, unexaggerated way of telling his story and making his points which never failed to be effective either at *Nisi Prius* or in *Banc*. His successes with juries were remarkable; and the secret of it was not to be traced so much to extraordinary brilliancy or astuteness as to a manly simplicity and robustness of nature. It fell to him more than to any other law officer of this generation to conduct prosecutions of importance on behalf of the Crown; and his statements never failed to be models of fairness and candour. Only a few of his judgments are reported. But enough is on record to give promise that he would have been an admirable Judge. His career illustrates a good side of our judicial system, and one, too, not always recognized. In one of his diatribes against it Bentham dwells upon the absurdity of making Judges of "thorough-paced English lawyers," "poisoned with the study of law." The remark is curiously incorrect, as Sir John Holker's career shows. Nine out of ten of the men who are raised to the Bench in these days are not profound lawyers in the sense that they know by heart a large number of cases. Most of them have, no doubt, got a firm hold of general principles, which secures them against serious mistakes; but their memories are not storehouses of decisions. Their daily business is concerned to a wonderfully small extent with dry points of law. At one time they may have to master the intricacies of some manufacturing process, so as to be able to explain the defects in the specification of a patent. At another they may be called upon to comprehend the steps of some business so as to be able to criticise the reasonableness of an alleged trade custom. Former generations of lawyers required to be adepts in abstract technical branches of law; but now-a-days it is the chief work of men who get to the front in the legal profession to master complicated sets of facts, to comprehend quickly and clearly modes in which business is conducted, to be able to avail themselves of the special knowledge of chemists, engineers, architects, merchants. The late Sir John Holker attributed his success in no small degree to the knowledge which he displayed in one case of the machinery and processes in use in a cotton mill. Such an occupation as we have described is not calculated to train accomplished jurists. But, perhaps even more than deep acquaintance with the text of the Pandects or the subtle analyses of Austin, it is calculated to prepare those who administer the law to comprehend and deal with the manifold affairs of life which come before an English Judge. Sir John Holker was a striking instance of that practical sagacity and large knowledge of life and affairs which are as valuable to a Judge as immense erudition, or are at least a very good substitute for it.—Times.

THE OPENING OF THE SAINT GOTTHARD TUNNEL.

A special correspondent of the *Times*, in a despatch, dated Milan, May 21, gives the following description of the inaugural trip through the St. Gotthard Tunnel:—Two long trains conveying 13 Germans, 308 Swiss, and 229 Italians arrived here last evening from Lucerne, having accomplished the journey by the St. Gotthard Pass in 12 hours. It was the inaugural solemn trip, and as successful as the last, though rain, crowds, much noise and confusion could make it. Some efforts were directed towards preparing saloon carriages in the trains and separate tables in the banquet rooms, but the programme could not easily be carried out to the letter, and ranks, nationalities, dignities, and authorities were often thrown together on the footing of a good-humoured promiscuous familiarity. The great men of the occasion were the Ministers of the German Empire and of several German States; the President of the Swiss Confederation, three Italian Ministers, the Presidents of the Italian Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and the Diplomatic Agents of the three nations, Ministers, Secretaries, Consuls, and Corps Diplomatique

mustered 43 members, were all in plain travelling costume, only a very few decoration ribbons and rosettes being here and there visible. The morning was splendid as we left Lucerne, but clouds gathered on the mountain summits as we advanced; and a smart shower greeted us as we halted at the Goschen station, marking the northern entrance of the great tunnel, for breakfast. Here the crowding and pushing at the doors and along the crowded tables was something appalling. There was a little to eat, and more than enough to drink, for some lucky ones; but not a few unfortunate were sent empty away, as only 15 minutes' stay was allowed. The fanned faces however soothed themselves by their own means, and a remarkable good humour prevailed. It was a memorable holiday for the people of the valleys of the Reuss and the Ticino. The entire population, including the children, were out in holiday garb, all shouting and applauding, as we proceeded from north to south, in a crescendo of genuine enthusiasm. I spare the reader descriptions of flags, arches, flowers, and wreaths; of the music of brass bands, the peal of bells from the steeples, and of the thunder of mountain artillery, with its thousand echoes from every crag, cliff, and ravine of the surrounding hills. The tunnel was crossed in 23 minutes, and as we came rapidly down from Airolo to Faido and Bellinzona the Italian sun greeted us, and the broadening valley assumed an aspect of southern luxuriance. From Bellinzona we dashed across Monte Cenero to Lugano, where we arrived early in the afternoon, and stopped fully two hours for dinner. The splendid feast with its splendid service, and its sumptuous banquet were attended by fair young mountain Hebes; and when the edge of our appetite was somewhat blunted by a few little girls, dressed in white, carrying baskets of flowers, glided along the tables, handing round a most delicious and rarely receiving kisses in return. Precisely as joy was at its highest, and good wine produced its wonted exhilarating effects, flashes of lightning and peals of thunder informed us that we were to have one of the sudden rain-lavings, but at the close of the storm the crowds disappeared under a vast mass of struggling umbrellas, and the deluge even broke through the roof of the hastily-constructed banquetting pavilion. But the guests were not damped by the few drops which entered, and the burst of applause broke from all the tables, as if the thunder had been part of the performance laid down in the programme. The storm, however, was as short as it was violent. The sun flamed forth with renewed power, and the spirits of the company, which had never flagged, rose with increased buoyancy. To none there was a little the infliction of the inevitable speeches succeeded. They were commenced here, as at Lucerne on the Italian side, by the most eloquent of the middle of the dinner, in the midst of the clatter of knives and forks, and with hardly any interruption of eating and drinking. Very eloquent speeches they were, I dare venture to say, but they were not the speeches of the middle of the dinner; they were the speeches of the middle of the dinner, in the midst of the clatter of knives and forks, and with hardly any interruption of eating and drinking. Very eloquent speeches they were, I dare venture to say, but they were not the speeches of the middle of the dinner; they were the speeches of the middle of the dinner, in the midst of the clatter of knives and forks, and with hardly any interruption of eating and drinking. 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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

LEA, daughter of the late Mr. Hugh Munro.
DEATHS.—At Cheltenham, Mary A., wife of
Rev. S. E. Bernard.—At Ealing, Katharine L.,
widow of Major James D. Cowell, late 6th (in sick-
leave) Regt. Buffs., and daughter of Mrs. Cowell.
—At Ealing, Mary N. O. J.P.—At Ealing,
Mary Rectory, Huntingdon, Alai L. Ewen,
daughter of the Rev. Henry L'Estrange.—At
Luton-square, the Rev. Wm. Hagahn, D.D.,
D.D., of Edinburgh.—At Edlington, Caroline
L. M. O. J.P.—At Farnham, Mrs. A. Bourne-
lough, Mary L. C. daughter of the late Mr.
Capherson, Esq., 64th Regiment.—At Guildford,
Mr. George G. Mitchell, formerly of H.M. Pay-
master-General's office.—At Kingston, the Hon.
Mrs. M. O'Ferrall.—At Ekingham, county of
Sussex, the widow of the late Admiral Hayes
Grady.—At Brighton, Sarah, widow of the Rev.
Oughton.

PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1882.

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COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

THE NEW JUDGE.—The *Standard and Daily News* state that Mr. Charles, Q.C., of the Western Circuit, will be the new judge, in the place of Mr. Justice Bowen, who, it is understood, will be appointed to the Court of Appeal in the place of Lord Justice Holker. The *Daily Telegraph*, however, says that Mr. A. Lumley Smith will succeed Mr. Justice Bowen.

mean periods, such as those of 1812 and 1863, vary in perihelion distance from about 50 to 100 millions of miles, and in aphelion distances from about 3,000 millions to 6,000 millions of miles, and have periods of revolution of from about 60 to 190 years. There are others, as is well known, of short periods, which revolve round the sun, such as Encke's, in a few years. The present comet, however,

MUSIC

story. Her loss has left the poor fellow—after a severe attack of brain fever—possessed by the delusion that she is still alive, and is now, on her birthday, about to return to her home from a visit. The truth would probably kill him, so Mme. Mathieu, his English wife, does not undeceive him, and he occupies himself in decorating the room with flowers to greet his absent child. An awakening from

the advisability of arranging a more judicious division of our Bank Holidays than that which already exists. But even as it is, no doubt can be felt as to the advantage which will

very anxious and eager to win; and this evil report must have been circulated by the party offering the bribe in a moment of chagrin at losing his money."

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THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS

ny classes. There is but a small entry in the two classes for roaster and Arab sires, and there are many pairs of pæton horses of both under 15st. 3lb. But of the pairs of pæton horses one belongs to the Princess of Wales and another to Mr. William Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, and among the thirteen pairs of ponies in the class is one exhibited by the Marchioness Salisbury. Much curiosity is likely to be excited by the animal exhibited in Class XI. (6), this being a black pony, only 7½ hands (inches) high, which was bred in Circassia, and is now the property of a Brighton horse-